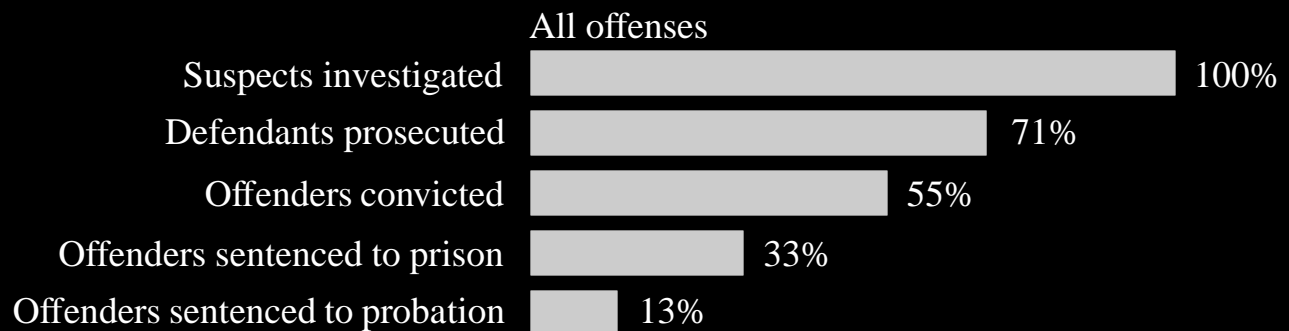


Bureau of Justice Statistics

Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1992

Federal criminal case processing, 1992



Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1992

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Foreword

The Federal criminal justice system focuses on major areas of public concern such as high level drug offenses, public fraud, weapons violations and immigration offenses. The processing of Federal offenders also reflects current practices regarding prosecution, pretrial release, sentencing and corrections. The study of Federal offenders and their case processing are critical, therefore, to understanding the operations of the Federal justice system and to evaluating the effectiveness of policies and procedures for Federal crime control.

This compendium provides data on Federal offenders from initial review by U.S. attorneys through charging, pretrial release, prosecution, adjudication, sentencing and correctional supervision. The data, which describe transactions occurring in calendar year 1992, are compiled both nationally and, in the appendix, on the basis of individual jurisdictions. Data are derived from the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) Federal justice database which includes records obtained directly from individual operating agencies. Uniform crime categories and time frames are used in reporting the data to permit the user to trace activity across different components of the Federal system.

The 1992 Compendium incorporates a number of modifications designed to enhance compatibility with other BJS publication series. Where appropriate, felony and misdemeanor offenses are distinguished. Tables on pretrial release and detention have been expanded, additional statistics are reported for imposed sentences, and prisoners with sentences over 1 year are tabulated separately. BJS hopes that the material presented in these volumes will assist criminal justice practitioners, policymakers and researchers in the analysis of current activity and the identification of trends in the Federal criminal justice system.

Jan M. Chaiken
Director, BJS

Introduction

The 1992 Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics is a comprehensive Bureau of Justice Statistics report presenting an overview of Federal criminal case processing. The data in the compendium are extracted from the BJS Federal justice database, which links data describing each component of Federal processing. Data are presently included from the Executive Office for the U.S. Attorneys, the Pretrial Services Agency (PSA), the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, the U.S. Sentencing Commission, and the U.S. Bureau of Prisons. Future editions of the compendium will incorporate data from additional Federal agencies.

The compendium describes the progress of Federal criminal suspects through prosecution (chapter 1), pretrial release (chapter 2), adjudication (chapter 3), sentencing (chapter 4), and corrections (chapter 5). Tables follow the text of each chapter.

Both individual and corporate cases are included in the tables, and both felonies and misdemeanors, unless otherwise indicated. Corporations are not represented in tables based on data collected during pretrial interviews or in tables showing offenders sentenced to supervision or incarceration.

The 1992 compendium, seventh in a series which also includes 1984, 1985, 1986, 1988, 1989, and 1990, describes each aspect of processing in relation to suspects or defendants who completed a pertinent stage of processing during calendar year 1992. For example, the tables in chapter 1 describe suspects whose criminal matters were initiated in 1992 or those whose matters were concluded during 1992. Chapter 3 describes defendants whose cases were terminated or disposed in the Federal courts during calendar year 1992.

These are not necessarily the same as the suspects whose criminal matters are tabulated in chapter 1.

In text discussions of tables, any comments about changes between 1990 and 1992 or between 1984 and 1992 are based on comparisons with the corresponding table in the Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics for the indicated year.

In the Federal justice database, individuals and corporations are tracked from one stage of processing to the next. Files are linked on the basis of names, demographic characteristics, and key events to permit a system-wide view of the Federal justice process. Consistent with Federal statute, identifiable data in the database may not be revealed or used for any purposes other than research or statistics.

Incomplete linkages do not affect any of the tables in this publication that are derived from a single data source, since records are included in the tabulated statistics whether or not they have been linked to other records in the database. However, some tables in this compendium provide greater richness and detail by drawing on more than one data source for each case; these tables are necessarily based upon linked records only.

Organization of the compendium

Each chapter of the compendium describes a major stage in the processing of criminal suspects and defendants and combines data from all U.S. judicial districts. Geographically detailed data appear in the district tables at the end of this compendium. The contents of the compendium include:

System overview. This section provides a graphic overview of the Federal system. Figure 1 is a flow chart of Federal processing in 1992.

Figure 2 describes the attrition of suspects from prosecutorial review to sentencing, incarceration, and release.

Chapter 1. This chapter describes decisions taken by Federal prosecutors in screening criminal matters and the characteristics of cases prosecuted or declined.

Chapter 2. This chapter provides information on pretrial release, detention, and defendant conduct while awaiting trial.

Chapter 3. This chapter describes actions of U.S. district courts in adjudicating guilt or innocence. Characteristics of offenses and convicted offenders are described.

Chapter 4. This chapter describes sentencing decisions and offense and offender characteristics.

Chapter 5. This chapter addresses corrections. Data describe the time served in incarceration, prisoner movements into and out of Federal prison, and the results of supervision under probation, parole, or supervised release.

Methodology. This section describes the procedures followed in analyzing data and developing tables.

Data notes. This section contains information relevant to the interpretation of individual tables.

Glossary. This section contains definitions for terms used in the compendium. Since many terms used in the text or tables have specialized meanings (either because they refer to Federal law or because of reporting procedures in the Federal agencies supplying the source data), readers are encouraged to check the glossary for exact definitions of tabulated data.

Note to reader

The tables in the compendium were constructed to permit valid comparisons within each table and to allow the reader to compare percentages (but not raw totals) across tables. It should be understood, however, that the total number of subjects shown in a particular table may not equal the number of subjects involved in a particular stage of processing, since some records could not be linked and some data sources did not include information on particular data elements classified in a particular table. Data notes indicate the exact universe for individual tables. Numbers cited in the text are based on exact calculations and may vary slightly from totals derived from tables.

Comparisons between selected statistics for 1992 and those for other years are presented in the BJS publication *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1982-91*, which currently includes updates through part of 1992.¹ This compendium contains more complete information for 1992 than is found in *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1982-91*.

The compendium presents only factual information, without analyses of trends or explanatory factors underlying the statistics. Analyses of Federal justice statistics may be found in Special Reports and other publications, some of which are cited in the compendium. Assessment of changing patterns in the compendium's tabulations may depend on detailed examination of subcategories not shown in

the tabulations or may require other sources of information, such as knowledge of legislation or Federal agency procedures.

The compendium is prepared under the BJS Federal Justice Statistics program. The BJS Federal justice database, maintained under the program, is available for public use at the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data, Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research, as data collection ICPSR 9296.

¹ *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1982-91, with Preliminary Data for 1992*, Bureau of Justice Statistics, November 1993 (NCJ-144526).

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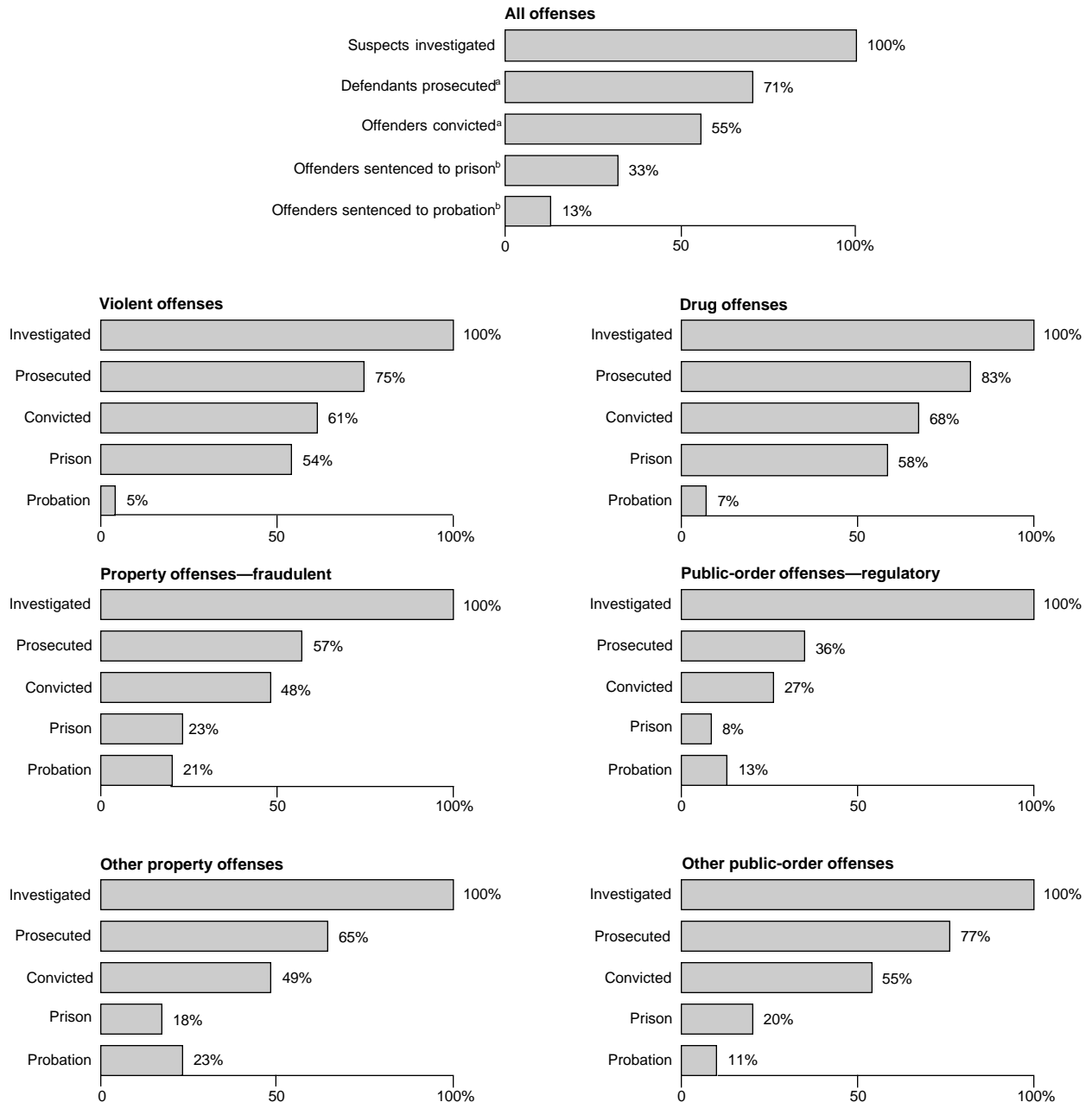
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Federal criminal case processing, 1992

In matters opened by U.S. attorneys:



Note: See data note 1.

^a Includes magistrate proceedings.

^b Prison includes split, life, indeterminate, regular, and youth sentences. Offenders not shown as

sentenced to prison or probation were sentenced by magistrates or received a fine-only sentence in Federal court. Probation excludes persons sentenced to prison.

Figure 2

Chapter 1

Prosecution

Federal criminal cases may be brought by the U.S. attorney's Office, by the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice, or by other authorized agencies.

Most commonly, investigations are referred to the U.S. attorney by the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice, by a Federal investigative agency (primarily the Drug Enforcement Administration; Federal Bureau of Investigation; Postal Inspection Service; Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; or Secret Service), or by a State or local investigative agency. Investigations may also be initiated and cases brought directly by U.S. attorneys or by the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice. This chapter reports only on suspects investigated by U.S. attorneys.

Investigations referred to the U.S. attorneys may be immediately declined for prosecution or pursued further. In the latter case, additional investigation may be conducted in order to determine whether the matter should be filed as a case in the Federal courts, referred to a U.S. magistrate for disposition, or declined for prosecution. Matters that are declined may be referred to another authority for prosecution or settled through alternative resolution procedures.

Declination policies frequently limit the types of matters that will be filed as cases or stipulate the level of investigation that must be completed before a presentation can be accepted as a matter. Individual policies vary widely across Federal districts and may be influenced by a variety of factors, including Federal prosecutorial policies, regional needs, and individual U.S. attorneys' priorities and staff resources.

For purposes of statistical calculations, only those investigations and other activities requiring over one hour's attention are classified as matters by the U.S. attorneys.

Matters received (table 1.1)

In 1992, 117,996 suspects were involved in matters received by the U.S. attorneys, 6,878 higher than in 1990.

Drug offenses as a group accounted for 32% of all suspects in matters received. The total number of drug suspects investigated was 12% higher than in 1990. Drug offenses include possession, manufacturing, importing, and trafficking in narcotics, controlled substances, and marijuana, as well as any unspecified drug-related offense other than conspiracy.

Over a fourth of the suspects (31,988) were investigated for fraudulent property offenses, which comprise fraud (except tax fraud), forgery, embezzlement, and counterfeiting. Of these, 24,048 persons (21% of all suspects in matters received) were investigated for frauds other than tax fraud.

Regulatory offenses accounted for 5% of all suspects in matters received, a 27% decrease in the number of suspects investigated since 1990. Many (39%) of these cases were cases in which the suspects were charged with civil rights violations. Among nonregulatory public-order offenses, the number of suspects investigated for weapons (7% of all suspects in matters received) increased substantially between 1990 and 1992. However, the number of suspects investigated for immigration offenses (6% of all suspects in matters received) decreased by 26% since 1990.

Violent offenses accounted for 6% of all suspects. More than half (56%) of these were investigated for robbery (3% of all suspects). Four percent of the suspects were investigated for nonfraudulent property offenses, mostly larceny (2% of all suspects).

Three percent of suspects could not be classified by substantive offense because the recorded United States Code citations referred to offenses such as conspiracy and aiding and abetting.

Disposition of matters concluded (table 1.2)

Matters involving 110,671 suspects were concluded by U.S. attorneys in calendar year 1992, an increase of 1% since 1990.

U.S. attorneys filed cases against 60% of the suspects for prosecution in U.S. district court, declined to prosecute 30%, and referred 10% for disposition by U.S. magistrates. Of the 66,875 suspects in matters filed as cases for prosecution in U.S. district court, 43% (28,479 suspects) were investigated in connection with drug offenses, and 23% (15,066 suspects) with fraudulent property offenses.

Prosecution rates, by offense

Among matters concluded in 1992, U.S. attorneys prosecuted 78% of all suspects in drug offense matters, and 83% of suspects in robbery matters. Seventy-two percent of suspects in murder/manslaughter charges were prosecuted by U.S. attorneys. Seventy percent of suspects in tax law violations were prosecuted, compared with 51% of suspects in fraud matters other than tax fraud. Although suspects in regulatory matters were prosecuted at nearly the same rate in 1992 and 1990 (31% and 32%, respectively), rates for prosecuting agriculture and food and drug cases increased considerably (59% in 1992 compared with 38% in 1990 for agriculture and 71% in 1992 compared with 57% in 1990 for food and drug cases).

Magistrates

Some criminal cases are referred to U.S. magistrates for processing. Most U.S. magistrates' caseloads are primarily misdemeanors, but referral practices vary among U.S. district courts. Overall, 10% of suspects in matters concluded in 1992 were disposed by U.S. magistrates, a 20% decrease since 1990. Fifty-three percent of all immigration suspects were disposed by U.S. magistrates. Magistrate proceedings played a significant role in the disposition of escape sus-

pects (57%) and persons suspected of violating migratory bird laws (72%).

Basis for declination (tables 1.3 and 1.4)

A variety of factors influences the determination to decline prosecution of a case (table 1.3).

Twenty-two percent of suspects in matters declined were not prosecuted because the evidence was too weak. Twenty percent were not prosecuted due to the lack of a prosecutable offense. The majority of these were declined either because U.S. attorneys ascertained that no Federal law was violated or because they found no proof of criminal intent (each 10%).

Another 24% of all suspects in matters declined were not prosecuted for reasons variously described as minimal Federal interest (4%), lack of resources (6%), and Justice Department or U.S. attorney policy (7%). The U.S. attorneys' decisions not to prosecute, however, do not automatically relieve suspects of all further action: 21% of the 32,506 suspects in matters declined by U.S. attorneys were referred for criminal prosecution elsewhere or prosecuted in other actions; another 6% were subject to some noncriminal proceedings, such as pretrial diversion (3%) or civil or administrative alternative actions (2%).

Among matters declined, those involving escape, robbery, burglary, and drug offenses were more often referred to other authorities for prosecution than were other declined offense types (table 1.4). Combining the 2,125 drug suspects referred to other prosecution with the 30,253 drug suspects prosecuted in Federal courts or heard by U.S. magistrates, table 1.2 shows that 89% of drug suspects in matters concluded in 1992 were either prosecuted or referred for prosecution in another jurisdiction.

Noncriminal resolutions were widely used in white collar matters such as forgery and embezzlement matters (15% and 21%, respectively), violations of agricultural, food and drug, or

postal regulations (11%, 12%, and 28%, respectively), and in violations of migratory bird laws (15%).

Processing time (table 1.5)

Processing time for matters is measured in months from the time a matter is received by the U.S. attorney to the time of declination, filing as a case, or disposition by a U.S. magistrate.

The average processing time for all matters concluded in 1990 was 9.2 months, 1.3 months shorter than in 1990. Average processing time was higher where prosecution was declined (16 months) than where a matter was filed as a case (6 months).

The average processing time for declination was also longer than for any actions by U.S. magistrates (2 months where suspects were convicted by a U.S. magistrate; 10 months where suspects were acquitted).

Across all offenses, average processing time for cases prosecuted in U.S. district court was longest for suspects charged with fraudulent property offenses (10 months if the matter was filed as a case; 18 months if the matter was declined). Suspects in fraudulent property crimes who were disposed by U.S. magistrates had an average processing time of 4 months if convicted and 10 months if not convicted. The average processing time was smallest for suspects in nonregulatory public-order offenses who were convicted by a U.S. magistrate (1 month).

Table 1.1 Suspects in matters received by U.S. attorneys, by offense, 1992		
Most serious offense investigated	Suspects in criminal matters received by U.S. attorneys	
	Number	Percent
All offenses^a	117,996	100.0%
Violent offenses	6,686	5.7%
Murder/manslaughter ^b	401	.3
Assault	1,304	1.1
Robbery	3,718	3.2
Rape	607	.5
Other sex offenses ^b	308	.3
Kidnaping	251	.2
Threats against the President	97	.1
Property offenses	36,712	31.5%
Fraudulent	31,988	27.4%
Embezzlement	5,776	5.0
Fraud ^b	24,048	20.6
Forgery	1,928	1.7
Counterfeiting	236	.2
Other	4,724	4.1%
Burglary	82	.1
Larceny ^b	2,321	2.0
Motor vehicle theft	848	.7
Arson and explosives	796	.7
Transportation of stolen property	170	.1
Other property offenses ^b	507	.4
Drug offenses	36,902	31.6%
Public order offenses	36,316	31.1%
Regulatory	6,079	5.2%
Agriculture	493	.4
Antitrust	96	.1
Food and drug	327	.3
Transportation	278	.2
Civil rights	2,394	2.1
Communications	173	.1
Custom laws	349	.3
Postal laws	303	.3
Other regulatory offenses	1,666	1.4
Other	30,237	25.9%
Weapons	7,971	6.8
Immigration offenses	6,470	5.5
Tax law violations ^b	1,575	1.4
Bribery	567	.5
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	714	.6
National defense	469	.4
Escape	4,769	4.1
Racketeering and extortion	3,378	2.9
Gambling	321	.3
Liquor	30	--
Obscene material ^b	66	.1
Migratory birds	443	.4
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, traffic, and jurisdictional offenses	3,108	2.7
Other	356	.3
-- Less than .05%. ^a Includes suspects for whom offense category could not be determined.		
^b See data note 1. See also data notes 3 and 4.		

Table 1.2 Disposition of suspects in matters concluded, by offense, 1992

Most serious offense investigated	Suspects in criminal matters concluded							
	Number				Percent			
	Total	Prosecuted in U.S. district court	Declined	Disposed by magistrate	Total	Prosecuted in U.S. district court	Declined	Disposed by magistrate
All offenses^a	110,671	66,875	32,525	11,290	100.0%	60.4%	29.4%	10.2%
Violent offenses	6,013	4,242	1,474	297	100.0%	70.5%	24.5%	4.9%
Murder/manslaughter ^b	402	288	110	4	100.0	71.6	27.4	1.0
Assault	1,140	590	391	159	100.0	51.8	34.3	13.9
Robbery	3,372	2,810	470	92	100.0	83.3	13.9	2.7
Rape	461	248	204	9	100.0	53.8	44.3	2.0
Other sex offenses ^b	337	143	183	11	100.0	42.4	54.3	3.3
Kidnaping	213	130	67	16	100.0	61.0	31.5	7.5
Threats against the President	88	33	49	6	100.0	37.5	55.7	6.8
Property offenses	33,503	17,585	14,031	1,887	100.0%	52.5%	41.9%	5.6%
Fraudulent	29,152	15,066	12,507	1,579	100.0%	51.7%	42.9%	5.4%
Embezzlement	5,256	2,810	1,860	586	100.0	53.5	35.4	11.1
Fraud ^b	21,914	11,087	10,027	800	100.0	50.6	45.8	3.7
Forgery	1,796	1,047	567	182	100.0	58.3	31.6	10.1
Counterfeiting	186	122	53	11	100.0	65.6	28.5	5.9
Other	4,351	2,519	1,524	308	100.0%	57.9%	35.0%	7.1%
Burglary	93	54	31	8	100.0	58.1	33.3	8.6
Larceny ^b	2,135	1,273	674	188	100.0	59.6	31.6	8.8
Motor vehicle theft	725	429	273	23	100.0	59.2	37.7	3.2
Arson and explosives	813	502	297	14	100.0	61.7	36.5	1.7
Transportation of stolen property	208	116	84	8	100.0	55.8	40.4	3.8
Other property offenses ^b	377	145	165	67	100.0	38.5	43.8	17.8
Drug offenses	36,457	28,479	6,204	1,774	100.0%	78.1%	17.0%	4.9%
Public order offenses	33,878	16,196	10,417	7,265	100.0%	47.8%	30.7%	21.4%
Regulatory	6,055	1,853	3,888	314	100.0%	30.6%	64.2%	5.2%
Agriculture	428	254	140	34	100.0	59.3	32.7	7.9
Antitrust	111	60	51	0	100.0	54.1	45.9	0
Food and drug	300	213	59	28	100.0	71.0	19.7	9.3
Transportation	249	98	147	4	100.0	39.4	59.0	1.6
Civil rights	2,438	99	2,333	6	100.0	4.1	95.7	.2
Communications	226	69	154	3	100.0	30.5	68.1	1.3
Custom laws	347	181	128	38	100.0	52.2	36.9	11.0
Postal laws	318	140	94	84	100.0	44.0	29.6	26.4
Other regulatory offenses	1,638	739	782	117	100.0	45.1	47.7	7.1
Other	27,823	14,343	6,529	6,951	100.0%	51.6%	23.5%	25.0%
Weapons	7,760	5,613	1,964	183	100.0	72.3	25.3	2.4
Immigration offenses	6,170	2,611	266	3,293	100.0	42.3	4.3	53.4
Tax law violations ^b	1,646	1,150	451	45	100.0	69.9	27.4	2.7
Bribery	562	272	278	12	100.0	48.4	49.5	2.1
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	631	325	264	42	100.0	51.5	41.8	6.7
National defense	475	207	146	122	100.0	43.6	30.7	25.7
Escape	3,698	769	823	2,106	100.0	20.8	22.3	56.9
Racketeering and extortion	3,289	1,626	1,612	51	100.0	49.4	49.0	1.6
Gambling	394	269	125	0	100.0	68.3	31.7	0
Liquor	26	9	17	0	100.0	34.6	65.4	0
Obscene material ^b	77	33	44	0	100.0	42.9	57.1	0
Migratory birds	363	29	71	263	100.0	8.0	19.6	72.5
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, traffic, and jurisdictional offenses	2,604	1,361	417	826	100.0	52.3	16.0	31.7
Other	128	69	51	8	100.0	53.9	39.8	6.3

^a Includes suspects for whom offense category could not be determined.

^b See data note 1.

See also data notes 3 and 4.

Table 1.3 Basis for declination of prosecution by U.S. attorneys, 1992

Basis for declination	Suspects in criminal matters declined by U.S. attorneys	
	Number	Percent
Total declinations^a	32,525	100.0%
No crime	6,484	19.9%
No true bill returned	32	.1
No Federal offense	3,128	9.6
Lack of criminal intent	3,324	10.2
Referred or handled in other prosecution	6,716	20.7%
Removed	1,017	3.1
Prosecuted on other charges	1,994	6.1
Prosecuted by other authorities	3,705	11.4
Alternative resolution	1,891	5.8%
Restitution	168	.5
Civil or administrative alternative	709	2.2
Pretrial diversion	1,014	3.1
Suspect-related reasons	920	2.8%
Suspect serving sentence	145	.4
No known suspect	351	1.1
Suspect a fugitive	193	.6
Suspect deceased	209	.6
Suspect deported	22	.1
Case-related reasons	8,828	27.2%
Stale case	420	1.3
Weak evidence	7,267	22.4
Statute of limitations exceeded	421	1.3
Jurisdiction or venue problems	311	1.0
Witness problems	409	1.3
All other reasons	7,667	23.6%
Minimal Federal interest	1,458	4.5
Petite policy	148	.5
Lack of resources	1,921	5.9
Court policy	14	--
DOJ policy	677	2.1
U.S. attorney policy	1,543	4.7
Speedy Trial Act	1	--
Agency request	1,431	4.4
Juvenile suspect	59	.2
Offender's health, age, prior record or other personal circumstances	123	.4
Suspect's cooperation	292	.9
-- Less than .05%		
^a Includes suspects for whom reason for declination could not be determined.		
See data note 3.		

Table 1.4 Disposition of matters declined for prosecution by U.S. attorneys, by offense, 1992

Most serious offense investigated	Number of suspects in declined matters:				Percent of suspects in declined matters:			
	Total ^a	Referred or handled in other prosecution ^b	Resolved with restitution, civil/ administrative procedure, pre-trial diversion	Other	Total	Referred or handled in other prosecution ^b	Resolved with restitution, civil/ administrative procedure, pre-trial diversion	Other
All offenses^c	32,525	6,716	1,891	23,899	100.0%	20.7%	5.8%	73.5%
Violent offenses	1,474	347	63	1,064	100.0%	23.5%	4.3%	72.2%
Murder/manslaughter ^d	110	24	1	85	100.0	21.8	.9	77.3
Assault	391	64	28	299	100.0	16.4	7.2	76.5
Robbery	470	174	3	293	100.0	37.0	.6	62.3
Rape	204	19	5	180	100.0	9.3	2.5	88.2
Other sex offenses ^d	183	43	24	116	100.0	23.5	13.1	63.4
Kidnaping	67	21	0	46	100.0	31.3	0	68.7
Threats against the President	49	2	2	45	100.0	4.1	4.1	91.8
Property offenses	14,031	2,192	1,368	10,471	100.0%	15.6%	9.7%	74.6%
Fraudulent	12,507	1,873	1,231	9,403	100.0%	15.0%	9.8%	75.2%
Embezzlement	1,860	207	381	1,272	100.0	11.1	20.5	68.4
Fraud ^d	10,027	1,564	761	7,702	100.0	15.6	7.6	76.8
Forgery	567	90	87	390	100.0	15.9	15.3	68.8
Counterfeiting	53	12	2	39	100.0	22.6	3.8	73.6
Other	1,524	319	137	1,068	100.0%	20.9%	9.0%	70.1%
Burglary	31	10	0	21	100.0	32.3	0	67.7
Larceny ^d	674	141	65	468	100.0	20.9	9.6	69.4
Motor vehicle theft	273	86	23	164	100.0	31.5	8.4	60.1
Arson and explosives	297	49	6	242	100.0	16.5	2.0	81.5
Transportation of stolen property	84	21	11	52	100.0	25.0	13.1	61.9
Other property offenses ^d	165	12	32	121	100.0	7.3	19.4	73.3
Drug offenses	6,204	2,125	61	4,018	100.0%	34.3%	1.0%	64.8%
Public order offenses	10,417	1,949	360	8,108	100.0%	18.7%	3.5%	77.8%
Regulatory	3,888	269	162	3,457	100.0%	6.9%	4.2%	88.9%
Agriculture	140	36	16	88	100.0	25.7	11.4	62.9
Antitrust	51	8	0	43	100.0	15.7	0	84.3
Food and drug	59	7	7	45	100.0	11.9	11.9	76.3
Transportation	147	17	8	122	100.0	11.6	5.4	83.0
Civil rights	2,333	63	30	2,240	100.0	2.7	1.3	96.0
Communications	154	9	12	133	100.0	5.8	7.8	86.4
Custom laws	128	19	15	94	100.0	14.8	11.7	73.4
Postal laws	94	24	26	44	100.0	25.5	27.7	46.8
Other regulatory offenses	782	86	48	648	100.0	11.0	6.1	82.9
Other	6,529	1,680	198	4,651	100.0%	25.7%	3.0%	71.2%
Weapons	1,964	496	32	1,436	100.0	25.3	1.6	73.1
Immigration offenses	266	57	11	198	100.0	21.4	4.1	74.4
Tax law violations ^d	451	91	9	351	100.0	20.2	2.0	77.8
Bribery	278	31	25	222	100.0	11.2	9.0	79.9
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	264	34	8	222	100.0	12.9	3.0	84.1
National defense	146	14	8	124	100.0	9.6	5.5	84.9
Escape	823	530	12	281	100.0	64.4	1.5	34.1
Racketeering and extortion	1,612	257	24	1,331	100.0	15.9	1.5	82.6
Gambling	125	26	1	98	100.0	20.8	.8	78.4
Liquor	17	11	0	6	—	—	—	—
Obscene material ^d	44	14	2	28	100.0	31.8	4.5	63.6
Migratory birds	71	12	11	48	100.0	16.9	15.5	67.6
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, traffic, and jurisdictional offenses	417	90	47	280	100.0	21.6	11.3	67.1
Other	51	17	8	26	100.0	33.3	15.7	51.0

—Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

^a Includes suspects for whom reason for declination could not be determined.

^b Includes suspects in matters removed, prosecuted on other charges, prosecuted by other authorities, complaints filed with other indictments and those transferred to State authority (youthful offenders).

^c Includes suspects for whom offense category could not be determined.

^d See data note 1.

See data notes 3 and 4.

Table 1.5 Average processing time from receipt to filing or declination, by offense, 1992							
Most serious offense investigated	Average time per suspect from receipt of matter to decision						
	Disposed by magistrate				Concluded by U.S. attorney		
	Total	Total	Convicted	Not convicted	Total	Prosecuted in U.S. district court	Declined
All offenses ^a	9.2 mo	5.6 mo	1.8 mo	9.9 mo	9.6 mo	6.3 mo	16.4 mo
Violent offenses	5.3	6.2	4.1	7.0	5.3	3.5	10.3
Property offenses	12.7	7.1	3.7	10.2	13.1	9.2	17.9
Fraudulent offenses ^b	13.2	7.1	3.7	10.2	13.5	9.7	18.1
Other offenses	9.6	7.3	3.7	10.1	9.8	5.9	16.1
Drug offenses	6.9	5.5	1.8	8.0	6.9	5.1	15.3
Public order offenses	8.9	5.3	1.4	10.6	10.0	5.9	16.1
Regulatory offenses	13.2	7.8	5.7	9.4	13.5	8.5	15.8
Other offenses ^c	8.0	5.1	1.2	10.7	9.0	5.6	16.3
Number of suspects ^d	108,774	11,102	5,831	5,271	97,672	65,313	32,359
^a Includes suspects for whom offense category could not be determined.				^d Excludes suspects with insufficient data to determine processing time.			
^b Excluding tax fraud.				See data note 3.			
^c Including tax fraud.							

Chapter 2

Pretrial release

The Bail Reform Act of 1984 (18 U.S.C. 3141) sets the terms for release and detention of defendants facing charges in Federal courts. At the time defendants first appear before a judicial officer, they may be (1) released on personal recognizance or unsecured bond; (2) released subject to conditions imposed by the court, possibly including traditional bail; (3) temporarily detained without bail (limited to 10 working days) to permit deportation, exclusion, or revocation of previously granted conditional release; or (4) detained without bail after a hearing.¹

Federal defendants may be detained without bail if charged with specified categories of offenses and if it is determined at a special hearing that no financial or other conditions will reasonably assure the required appearance of the person and guarantee the safety of any other person in the community. Defendants not detained under these criteria must be released, either on personal recognizance, unsecured bond, or such conditions as are necessary to assure their appearance at trial and the public safety.² The law explicitly states that the court may not impose a financial condition that results in the pretrial detention of the person.

Release procedures

Once arrested, a defendant must be brought before a judicial officer without unnecessary delay. The judicial officer, who may be a judge but is generally a U.S. magistrate, determines whether the defendant will be released or detained prior to trial. If a hearing is required, the release decision may be delayed no more than 3 days (5 if the defendant requests).

¹ 18 U.S.C. 3142 (e) (1984).

² 18 U.S.C. 3142 (c) (1984).

Defendants may be released at any time before trial. Some defendants, therefore, are detained for some time and then eventually released before trial. This generally occurs where an appeal results in a lowering of bail conditions or the defendant requires additional time to arrange compliance with the originally set terms of release. Defendants who have been detained prior to their release are included in tabulations of both defendants detained and defendants released.

Types of pretrial release

Defendants may be released without financial conditions:

Personal recognizance—defendant released subject to no financial or other conditions.

Unsecured bond—no money required to be posted before release, but defendant is liable for full bail amount if he or she fails to appear.

Conditional release—any combination of restrictions that are deemed necessary to guarantee the defendant's appearance at trial or the safety of the community. Nonfinancial conditions commonly place restrictions on the defendant's movements, associations, and/or actions. They may also involve employment, education, or treatment for medical, psychological, or substance abuse conditions.

Defendants may also be released on financial conditions. Financial conditions include deposit bond (defendant required to post a percent of the total bail amount, usually 10%), surety bond (defendant released subject to guarantees by a third person that the full bail amount will be paid), or collateral bond (collateral equal to the full bail amount required to be posted by the defendant before release), possibly in combination with nonfinancial conditions.

Factors relating to release or detention

In deciding whether to release a defendant and in setting release conditions, the court is directed to consider the nature and circumstances of the offense charged; the weight of the evidence against the defendant; the defendant's character, physical and mental condition, family ties, employment, financial resources, length of residence in the community, community ties, past conduct, history relating to drug or alcohol abuse, criminal history, and record concerning appearance at court proceedings.³

Detention hearings may be requested in cases that involve crimes of violence, offenses for which the maximum sentence is life imprisonment or death, or serious drug offenses. Defendants with two prior convictions of such offenses are also subject to detention if charged with any felony. Detention may also be requested in cases where there is a serious risk that the defendant will flee or attempt to obstruct justice.

Rates of release (tables 2.1 and 2.2)

Pretrial service records indicate that 43,289 defendants terminated pretrial supervision in 1992. Another 6,545 defendants had no recorded termination information but had been scheduled for interview 2 years earlier (in 1990), and are assumed for statistical purposes to have terminated their pretrial service involvement. Combining these groups yields 49,834 defendants terminating pretrial services in 1992.⁴

³ 18 U.S.C. 3142 (g)

⁴ Tables of pretrial release and detention in 1990 and earlier editions of this compendium are based on defendants entering pretrial services, rather than those terminating, and are thus not directly comparable to the tables presented here. (See *Methodology*.)

Eventually, 30,838 of these defendants (62% of all defendants terminating pretrial services) were released, most commonly (45%) without financial conditions; of these, 35% were released on personal recognizance, and 65% were released on unsecured bond. About 16% of the defendants were released on financial conditions.

Among released defendants charged with fraudulent property offenses, 26% were released on personal recognizance, 47% on unsecured bond, and 11% on financial conditions. The rate at which defendants were released has fallen substantially since the enactment of the Bail Reform Act of 1986, from 78% of all defendants in 1984 to 62% in 1992. The rate of release for drug defendants fell from 67% in 1985 to 52% in 1992. During this time period, the use of financial bail conditions and unsecured bond as release methods decreased, while personal recognizance increased or remained approximately constant for nondrug defendants.

Sex. Men were less likely than women (58% versus 82%, respectively) to be released at any time before case disposition (table 2.2). Female defendants were more likely to be released on either unsecured bond or personal recognizance than male defendants (43% and 25% versus 27% and 14%, respectively).

Race. Black defendants were released less often (58%) than white and other nonblack minority defendants (each 63%). Black and white defendants were released at approximately equal rates on nonfinancial conditions, but fewer black defendants were released on financial conditions (12%) than either white (18%) or other minority (17%) defendants. Only 39% of Hispanic defendants were released prior to trial compared with 71% of non-Hispanics. Hispanic defendants were often involved in immigration and drug charges, both of which had comparatively low release rates.

Age. In 1992 only 7% of Federal criminal defendants who were released were 20 years old or younger (table 2.2). Seventy-two percent of defendants who were over 40 years of age were released, whereas younger defendants were released at lower rates (61% for 16-18 year olds, 59% for 19-20 year olds, 56% for defendants in their twenties, and 61% for defendants in their thirties).

Education. The majority of defendants had either a high school education (34%) or less (36%), while 9% of all defendants had completed college (table 2.2). College graduates were released at a higher rate than defendants with less education. Defendants with a college degree were more likely to be released on their own recognizance than defendants with less education. It was twice as likely for defendants with less than high school education to be conditionally released than for defendants who had high school diploma or who went to college.

Marital and employment status. In 1992, 34% of defendants were married, 18% were separated or divorced, and 31% had never been married. Married defendants were a little more likely to be released on their recognizance than the divorced or single defendants (17% versus 16% and 14%, respectively) (table 2.2).

Employment status may also be regarded as indicative of community ties that would prevent flight. Employed defendants were released at a higher rate than unemployed defendants (72% versus 55%) (table 2.2).

Prior criminal record. Seventy-one percent of all defendants who were released had no past criminal record (table 2.2). While 70% of the defendants released had at least one prior misdemeanor conviction, a lesser proportion of defendants released had one or more felony convictions (50% nonviolent and 34% violent). Twenty percent of defendants released on their own recognizance had no

prior convictions while 6% of defendants had one or more violent felony convictions.

Criminal justice status. In 1992, 83% of defendants were not under any kind of criminal justice supervision whereas 6% were on pretrial release, 7% were on probation and 3% were on parole. There was a greater likelihood of being released if the defendant was not under any kind of supervision. The probability of being released diminished gradually with the level of criminal justice supervision: 69% for defendants not under supervision, 58% for defendants on pretrial release, 50% for defendants on probation and 24% for defendants on parole (table 2.2).

Court appearance history. In 1992, while 46% of defendants had a record of no prior arrests, a same number of defendants had a record of being prior arrested but no report of failing to appear in courts. Five percent of the defendants were reported to have failed only once to appear in court while 3% of the defendants were known to have failed more than once to appear in courts (table 2.2). A consequence of this behavior of the defendants is reflected in the probabilities of being released on unsecured bond or on their own recognizance. Defendants who had no prior arrest record were more likely to be released on either of these two forms of releases compared with defendants who failed to appear more than once (32% versus 17% for unsecured bond and 19% versus 9% for personal recognizance).

Drug use. In 1992, 24% of defendants admitted to a history of drug abuse in their pretrial services interview. Sixty-nine percent of the defendants with no reported drug abuse history were released compared with 57% of the defendants with a record of drug abuse who were released (table 2.2).

Rates of detention (tables 2.3 and 2.4)

Fifty-seven percent of all defendants who terminated pretrial services in 1992 were detained with or without bail prior to trial, approximately the same as in 1990 (56%). Twenty two percent of all defendants were held on bail for at least part of the pretrial period. Two-thirds of those detained on bail were eventually released prior to trial (table 2.3).

Suspects charged with felonies specifically cited in the Bail Reform Act were more likely to be detained than others. Seventy-six percent of all alleged violent felons were detained, including approximately 71% of those charged with murder, 80% of those charged with kidnaping, and 91% of those charged with robbery.

A majority of defendants in weapons and national defense felony cases were detained (61% and 73%, respectively). Burglary may also be treated as a violent offense for some purposes: 79% of felony defendants accused of burglary were detained.

More than half of pretrial detainees were accused of drug offenses. Nearly all of these detainees were charged with drug trafficking.

The high detention rate for immigration offenses (80% for those charged with felonies and 85% for those charged with misdemeanors) may be attributable to the nature of the offense: 10% of defendants accused of immigration felonies were detained to permit their transfer to Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) custody or to facilitate their deportation.⁵ Suspects in immigration offenses also often lack the community ties which

would assure their appearance in court. Similarly, defendants charged with escape were often detained (84%).

Defendants charged with white collar offenses were unlikely to be detained while awaiting trial. Only 28% of those charged with fraudulent property felonies, 34% of those charged with regulatory felonies, and 12% of those accused of tax law felonies were detained.

Detention rates were high for defendants in their twenties (64%), defendants with less than high school education (68%), defendants with common-law marriages (73%), the unemployed (65%), defendants with prior violent felony convictions (83%) and those with drug abuse history (66). Defendants who were on parole at the time they were charged with the offense and those who had repeatedly failed to appear in court were more likely than others to be released (89% and 83%, respectively).

Sex. Of all defendants, 84% were men. Men were more likely than women (61% versus 36%, respectively) to be detained at any time before case disposition (table 2.4). Male defendants were twice as likely to be denied bail as female defendants (32% versus 15%).

Race. Of all defendants, 68% were white. Black and other minority defendants were more often denied bail than whites (37% and 30%, respectively, versus 26%). Fully 82% of Hispanic defendants were detained; 37% were denied bail (table 2.4).

Age. Overall, 42% of defendants detained were in the 21-30 age group (table 2.4). Among all defendants, those of age 30 or under were more likely to be detained (64%) than those in their thirties (59%) or older (44%). Defendants aging 40 and above were less likely to be denied bail than younger defendants (23% versus 32% for 21-30 year olds and 31% for 31-40 year olds).

Education. College graduates were detained at a lower rate than defendants with less education (table 2.4). While 35% of the college graduates were detained before trial, 68% of defendants with less than a high school education were so detained. Defendants with a college degree were denied bail at half the rate of defendants with less than a high school education (18% versus 36% respectively).

Marital and employment status. Married defendants were somewhat less likely to be detained (47%) than defendants who were divorced or separated (54%) or single (62%). The higher rate of release may be attributable to the perception that married defendants have more ties to the community and are therefore presumed less likely to flee than single defendants. Married defendants were less likely to be denied bail (23%) than divorced (28%) or single defendants (33%) (table 2.4). Unemployed defendants were detained at a higher rate than those who were employed at the time of their arrest (65% versus 47%, respectively) (table 2.4).

Prior criminal record. Defendants with no prior convictions were less likely to be detained (47%) and also less likely to be denied bail (22%) than defendants with one or more prior convictions (table 2.4).

Criminal justice status. Defendants who were not under any kind of criminal justice supervision were less likely to be detained (51% versus 67% for defendants on pretrial release, 70% for defendants on probation and 89% for defendants on parole) (table 2.4). A similar trend was also observed for defendants being denied a bail.

Court appearance history. Defendants who failed to appear in court more than once were more likely to be detained (83% versus 48% for defendants with no prior arrests, 62% for defendants who did not ever fail to

⁵ 18 U.S.C. 3142 (d) (1984)

appear in court in the past and 77% for defendants failing to appear once in court) (table 2.4). A similar trend was also observed for defendants being denied a bail.

Drug use. Defendants with a history of drug abuse had a higher probability of pretrial detention than other defendants (66% versus 50%, respectively) (table 2.4). Similarly, defendants who had no known drug abuse history were less likely to be denied bail than defendants who admitted to have abused drugs (26% versus 36%, respectively).

Types of detention (tables 2.5 and 2.6)

Hearings to determine dangerousness were held for 39% of all defendants scheduled for pretrial interviews in 1992 (table 2.5). Cases involving drug offenses, burglary, national defense, and escape were more likely than others to result in a detention hearing (62%, 56%, 60%, 50%, and 56%, respectively).

As a result of these hearings, 14,519 defendants were ordered detained and held without bail. Seventy-four percent of the hearings resulted in a detention order. Alleged drug offenders made up 60% of all persons detained by this procedure.

Men were more than twice as likely as women to be detained (table 2.6). Detention was also ordered with more than average frequency for black and other minority defendants (37% and 30%, respectively), the unemployed (35%) or poorly educated (36% of those who did not finish high school), and those with a history of felony conviction (39% for a prior nonviolent felony conviction and 52% for a prior violent felony conviction) or drug abuse (36%). Defendants who were on parole at the time they were charged with the offense and those who repeatedly failed to appear in court were more likely than others to have their hearings resulting in a detention order (56% and 54%, respectively).

Incidence of pretrial violations (tables 2.7 and 2.8)

Pretrial misconduct includes failure to appear at court, arrest for a new crime (either a felony or a misdemeanor), and any technical violation of the defendants' bail conditions. Overall, 14% of all defendants who completed a period of pretrial supervision in 1992 violated the terms of their pretrial release; 2% failed to appear; 3% were charged with a new offense (2% with felonies and 1% with misdemeanors); and 9% committed technical violations of their bail conditions (table 2.7)

About 20% of persons charged with drug offenses and 17% of persons charged with violent crimes committed at least one pretrial violation, higher than for other types of offenses. Defendants accused of fraudulent property offenses or regulatory public-order offenses committed fewer violations than others (9% each).

Violations were more likely for defendants released on financial conditions (17%) than for those released on personal recognizance (11%) or unsecured bond (13%) (table 2.8).

Revocation. Release was revoked for 5% of the defendants who violated the conditions of their pretrial release. While release was revoked for 6% of the defendants charged with committing a felony, the same was true for only 1% of the defendants who were charged with committing a misdemeanor.

Because defendants on financial release were more likely than other released defendants to commit a violation of their release conditions, they were also more likely to have their release revoked: 6% of all defendants released on financial conditions were subsequently detained, in contrast to 5% of defendants released on unsecured bond or 4% of defendants released on personal recognizance (table 2.8).

Characteristics of defendants violating pretrial release conditions (table 2.9)

Sex. While 86% of the male defendants released had no violations while on release, 89% of the female defendants released had no violations (table 2.9). Men were slightly more likely than women to commit a technical violation of bail conditions (10% versus 8%, respectively) and twice as likely to be charged with a new offense (3.4% versus 1.8%, respectively).

Race. Black defendants were more likely than white and other nonblack minority defendants to violate the terms of their release (19% versus 12% and 13%, respectively). Black defendants were twice as likely as whites and other non-black minority defendants to be charged with committing a felony. A greater proportion of black defendants committed a technical violation of bail conditions while on release (13% versus 8% of whites and 9% of other nonblack minority defendants). Whereas 4% of white defendants had their releases revoked, 8% of black and 6% of other minority defendants had their releases revoked.

Ethnicity. Overall, 17% of the defendants released identified themselves as Hispanic. Eighty-two percent of the Hispanic defendants released had no violation compared with 87% of the non-Hispanic released defendants. Defendants of Hispanic origin failed to appear at a higher rate than non-Hispanic defendants (7% versus 2%, respectively).

Age. In 1992, 7% of Federal criminal defendants who were released were 20 years old or younger. These young defendants were more likely than older defendants to be charged with a new felony offense or committing a technical violation of bail conditions. Defendants over 40 years were the least likely to commit a violation while on release or to have their release revoked.

Education. The majority of defendants had either a high school education (37%) or less (30%), while 10% of all defendants had completed college. A greater proportion of college graduates who were released had no violation compared with defendants with lesser education. Defendants with a college degree were also less likely to fail to appear, to be charged with a new offense, to commit a technical violation, and to have their release revoked.

Marital and employment status. In 1992, 38% of defendants were married, 19% were separated or divorced, and 29% had never been married. Single defendants were more likely to be charged with a new offense, to commit a technical violation, and to have their release revoked.

Employed defendants were less likely to violate bail conditions (12% versus 18%) and have their release revoked (4% versus 8%) than unemployed defendants. Similarly, unemployed defendants were more likely to fail to appear, to be charged with a new offense, and to commit a technical violation of bail conditions.

Prior criminal record. Fifty-six percent of all defendants who were released had no past criminal record. Twelve percent of the defendants released having a prior conviction of a violent felony had their releases revoked (compared to 2% of defendants with no prior conviction). The number of prior convictions seemed to have not much effect on defendants failing to appear. However, defendants with five or more prior convictions were twice as likely as defendants with only one prior conviction to have their release revoked.

Criminal justice status. In 1992, 13% of released defendants were under some form of criminal justice supervision: 6% were on pretrial release, 6% were on probation, and 1% were on parole. Defendants not under supervision were the most likely to complete their release period without incident. The probability of being charged with a new felony offense or failing to appear was greater if the

defendant was on parole. However, the probability of committing technical violations of bail conditions or having their releases revoked was greater for those defendants who were already on pretrial release when arrested for the current offense.

Court appearance history. In 1992, while 51% of released defendants had no record of prior arrests, another 44% of defendants had at least one arrest but had never failed to appear for previous court appointments. Three percent of the released defendants were reported to have failed only once to appear in court while another 2% of the defendants were known to have failed more than once to appear in courts. Defendants with records of failing to appear in courts showed greater probability of being charged with a new offense or committing a technical violation of bail conditions. Consequently these defendants were more likely to have their releases revoked than defendants with no prior arrests.

Drug use. Twenty-two percent of released defendants admitted a history of drug abuse in their pretrial services interview. Defendants with drug history were more likely to commit violations of bail conditions (27% versus 10%). Defendants with drug history had their releases revoked at three times the rate of defendants with no drug history (12% versus 4%).

Length of pretrial detention, by form of release or detention (table 2.10)

Overall, the length of pretrial detention among released defendants was more or less the same for all forms of release, with the exception of conditional release which was slightly shorter. For defendants who were not released, the length of detention was much longer for those who were denied bail (121.9 days) than for those who were detained for financial conditions (79.4 days). The longer pretrial detention period for those who were denied bail is attributable to the severity of the offense being charged.

Table 2.1 Form of pretrial release, by offense, 1992

Most serious offense charged	Percent of defendants released at any time before case disposition					Number of defendants ^a	
	All releases	Released on					
		Financial ^b	Unsecured bond	Personal recognizance	Conditional release	Released	All defendants
All offenses	61.9%	16.5%	29.3%	15.5%	.6%	30,838	49,834
Felonies	60.4%	17.2%	29.6%	12.9%	.6%	27,475	45,525
Violent offenses	42.4%	10.4%	16.1%	15.2%	.7%	1,252	2,953
Murder ^c	50.5	16.0	17.8	16.7	0	142	281
Negligent manslaughter	94.3	8.6	11.4	74.3	0	33	35
Assault	67.2	11.5	26.3	28.5	.8	332	494
Robbery	24.7	8.5	9.8	5.7	.7	399	1,616
Rape	77.0	17.2	19.3	40.2	.4	188	244
Other sex offenses ^c	84.6	6.2	54.6	23.8	0	110	130
Kidnaping	32.8	11.5	9.0	10.7	1.6	40	122
Threats against the President	25.8	3.2	9.7	6.5	6.5	8	31
Property offenses	82.8%	11.3%	46.7%	24.4%	.3%	9,526	11,511
Fraudulent	84.5%	11.3%	47.3%	25.5%	.4%	7,479	8,850
Embezzlement	97.7	4.3	58.1	35.3	.1	1,460	1,495
Fraud ^c	81.8	12.5	44.3	24.5	.4	4,967	6,074
Forgery	81.3	11.2	51.3	18.1	.6	673	828
Counterfeiting	83.7	17.9	44.4	20.8	.7	379	453
Other	76.9%	11.3%	44.8%	20.7%	.2%	2,047	2,661
Burglary	37.9	9.8	15.9	12.1	0	81	214
Larceny ^c	83.5	9.9	49.6	23.8	.2	1,364	1,633
Motor vehicle theft	74.1	11.9	46.4	15.7	0	217	293
Arson and explosives	72.9	19.3	34.9	18.2	.5	140	192
Transportation of stolen property	72.0	14.6	41.0	16.0	.4	193	268
Other property offense felonies ^c	85.2	11.5	55.7	18.0	0	52	61
Drug offenses	51.7%	21.3%	22.7%	6.9%	.7%	10,998	21,268
Trafficking	51.5	21.3	22.7	6.8	.7	10,898	21,145
Possession and other drug felonies	81.3	21.1	35.0	25.2	0	100	123
Public order offenses	58.2%	17.3%	28.4%	11.8%	.7%	5,699	9,793
Regulatory	84.2%	20.4%	42.2%	21.3%	.3%	821	975
Agriculture	98.9	11.5	62.1	25.3	0	86	87
Antitrust	100.0	9.1	63.6	27.3	0	22	22
Food and drug	97.3	21.6	54.1	21.6	0	36	37
Transportation	88.9	13.0	48.1	27.8	0	48	54
Civil rights	87.1	17.7	54.8	14.5	0	54	62
Communications	97.5	7.6	45.6	44.3	0	77	79
Custom laws	75.3	26.0	40.3	7.8	1.3	58	77
Postal laws	90.2	7.8	47.1	35.3	0	46	51
Other regulatory offenses	77.9	25.9	34.0	17.6	.4	394	506
Other	55.3%	17.0%	26.9%	10.7%	.7%	4,878	8,818
Weapons	58.0	13.1	32.9	11.5	.4	1,829	3,155
Immigration offenses	36.9	22.8	9.1	4.0	.9	1,153	3,126
Tax law violations ^c	95.9	9.8	54.6	31.5	0	539	562
Bribery	92.8	38.9	37.0	16.3	.5	193	208
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	76.6	15.7	45.6	14.2	1.1	210	274
National defense	71.4	40.0	23.8	7.6	0	75	105
Escape	29.4	6.3	13.7	6.3	3.2	127	432
Racketeering and extortion	66.7	17.1	38.5	10.8	.3	383	574
Gambling	100.0	6.4	65.5	28.0	0	264	264
Obscene material ^c	91.9	10.8	43.2	37.8	0	34	37
Migratory birds	—	—	—	—	—	11	12
All other felonies ^c	87.0	2.9	58.0	26.1	0	60	69
Misdemeanors^c	78.0%	8.5%	26.4%	42.2%	.9%	3,363	4,309
Fraudulent property offenses	87.8	6.7	47.2	33.0	.9	303	345
Larceny	96.0	7.9	30.0	57.3	.7	643	670
Drug possession ^c	89.7	9.4	41.5	37.0	1.8	296	330
Immigration	18.4	12.8	2.2	2.0	1.4	162	881
Traffic offenses	97.8	6.0	19.4	72.0	.4	1,002	1,025
Other misdemeanors	90.5	7.9	39.6	42.0	.9	957	1,058

Note: Released defendants includes defendants who were also detained prior to trial. Total also includes defendants for whom release status data were unavailable.

— Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

^a Data describe 43,289 defendants who terminated pretrial services in 1992 and 6,545 defendants who had no recorded termination information but had been scheduled for interview in 1990.

^b Includes deposit bond, surety bond, and collateral bond.

^c See data note 1.

See also data note 5.

Note: Released defendants includes defendants who were also detained prior to trial. Total also includes defendants for whom release status data were unavailable.

— Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

^a Data describe 43,289 defendants who terminated pretrial services in 1992 and 6,545 defendants who had no recorded termination information but had been scheduled for interview in 1990.

^b Includes deposit bond, surety bond, and collateral bond.

^c See data note 1.

See also data note 5.

Table 2.2 Form of pretrial release, by defendant characteristics, 1992

Defendant characteristic	Percent of defendants released at any time before case disposition					Number of defendants ^a	
	All releases	Released on					
		Financial ^b	Unsecured bond	Personal recognizance	Conditional release	Released	All defendants
All offenders	61.9%	16.5%	29.3%	15.5%	.6%	30,838	49,834
Sex							
Male	58.0%	16.9%	26.8%	13.6%	.6%	24,273	41,855
Female	82.3	14.1	42.5	25.1	.6	6,548	7,957
Race							
White	63.4%	18.2%	29.4%	15.3%	.6%	21,379	33,713
Black	57.8	12.2	30.8	14.1	.7	7,741	13,391
Other	62.9	16.8	20.8	24.6	.7	1,718	2,730
Ethnicity							
Hispanic	39.1%	20.1%	13.5%	4.8%	.8%	5,241	13,389
Non-Hispanic	70.7	15.2	35.6	19.4	.6	25,370	35,871
Age							
16-18 years	60.8%	17.0%	24.5%	17.1%	2.2%	551	906
19-20 years	59.2	15.1	27.0	16.3	.8	1,544	2,607
21-30 years	56.1	16.1	25.4	13.8	.8	10,360	18,451
31-40 years	61.2	17.2	29.2	14.3	.6	9,375	15,307
Over 40 years	72.0	16.2	36.4	19.1	.4	8,798	12,217
Education							
Less than high school graduate	54.4%	16.4%	26.4%	10.7%	.9%	8,414	15,472
High school graduate	69.6	16.0	34.4	18.9	.4	10,329	14,838
Some college	73.9	17.2	36.8	19.6	.4	6,715	9,082
College graduate	80.4	17.6	40.9	21.4	.4	3,096	3,853
Marital status							
Never married	58.4%	14.7%	29.0%	13.9%	.9%	9,006	15,411
Divorced/separated	66.9	15.8	34.5	16.1	.4	5,890	8,802
Married	70.2	18.2	34.3	17.2	.4	12,019	17,133
Common law	51.2	18.9	21.2	10.5	.6	1,667	3,254
Other	43.1	15.4	10.4	16.2	1.1	2,256	5,234
Employment status at arrest							
Unemployed	54.6%	13.2%	27.7%	13.0%	.6%	10,502	19,247
Employed	72.5	18.5	35.0	18.5	.5	18,267	25,198
Criminal record							
No convictions	70.5%	16.6%	32.9%	20.3%	.6%	14,665	20,801
Prior conviction							
Misdemeanor only	70.2	18.8	33.3	17.6	.6	5,260	7,488
Felony							
Nonviolent	50.1	14.5	24.9	10.2	.5	4,246	8,476
Violent	34.3	10.8	16.7	6.2	.5	1,800	5,253
Number of prior convictions							
1	63.4%	17.5%	30.9%	14.6%	.5%	4,929	7,772
2 to 4	52.6	15.5	25.4	11.1	.5	4,582	8,716
5 or more	38.0	10.5	18.3	8.5	.6	1,795	4,729
Criminal justice status							
Not under supervision	68.7%	17.8%	32.3%	18.0%	.6%	25,085	36,510
Pretrial release	57.6	17.1	29.8	10.0	.7	1,618	2,809
Probation	50.5	13.7	26.0	10.3	.5	1,596	3,163
Parole	24.5	7.7	11.3	4.6	.8	376	1,537
Court appearance history							
No prior arrests	69.3%	16.9%	32.4%	19.3%	.6%	15,919	22,976
Failures to appear							
None	58.2%	17.0%	28.1%	12.6%	.6%	13,279	22,802
1	42.1	11.2	19.7	10.2	1.0	980	2,326
More than 1	38.0	11.2	17.3	8.9	.7	650	1,710
Drug abuse							
No known abuse	69.0%	16.9%	34.5%	17.0%	.6%	21,220	30,757
Drug history	57.3	14.6	29.9	12.4	.5	5,659	9,870

Note: Released defendants includes some defendants who were also detained prior to trial. Total also includes defendants for whom release status data were unavailable.

— Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

^a Data describe 43,289 of defendants who terminated pretrial services in 1992 and 6,545 defendants who had no recorded termination information, but had been scheduled for interview in 1990.

^b Includes deposit bond, surety bond, and collateral bond.

^c Includes only those defendants whose PSA records explicitly showed no prior convictions.

See data note 5.

Table 2.3 Pretrial detention, by offense, 1992

Most serious offense charged	Percent of defendants detained at any time before case disposition						Number of defendants ^a	
	All detentions	Temporary detention	Held on bail for			Other detentions		
			Part of pretrial period	All of pretrial period	Denied bail			
All offenses	57.2%	2.3%	14.5%	7.3%	29.1%	4.0%	28,483	49,834
Felonies	60.0%	2.3%	15.5%	7.8%	31.6%	2.9%	27,335	45,525
Violent offenses	75.9%	1.6%	11.9%	5.9%	52.3%	4.2%	2,240	2,953
Murder ^c	71.2	.4	15.3	2.5	50.9	2.1	200	281
Negligent manslaughter	25.7	0	17.1	0	5.7	2.9	9	35
Assault	55.5	1.0	15.0	7.5	28.1	3.8	274	494
Robbery	90.8	2.3	9.7	7.2	66.6	5.0	1,468	1,616
Rape	52.5	.8	20.5	2.5	27.5	1.2	128	244
Other sex offenses ^c	25.4	.8	7.7	.8	14.6	1.5	33	130
Kidnaping	79.5	1.6	6.6	4.9	57.4	9.0	97	122
Threats against the President	100.0	0	6.5	3.2	83.9	6.5	31	31
Property offenses	30.1%	1.1%	10.3%	4.2%	12.7%	1.7%	3,465	11,511
Fraudulent	27.7%	1.2%	9.8%	3.9%	11.5%	1.3%	2,450	8,850
Embezzlement	6.5	.2	3.7	.4	1.9	.3	97	1,495
Fraud ^c	31.2	1.4	10.3	4.2	13.8	1.4	1,897	6,074
Forgery	34.4	.5	13.4	7.4	10.5	2.7	285	828
Counterfeiting	37.7	2.0	15.9	4.2	14.3	1.3	171	453
Other	38.1%	.9%	12.0%	5.3%	16.8%	3.05	1,015	2,661
Burglary	78.5	2.3	10.7	9.3	50.5	5.6	168	214
Larceny ^c	29.9	.7	11.4	4.8	11.0	2.0	489	1,633
Motor vehicle theft	39.6	1.0	11.6	5.8	16.7	4.4	116	293
Arson and explosives	54.7	1.0	19.3	4.2	25.0	5.2	105	192
Transportation of stolen property	42.9	1.5	10.8	5.2	20.9	4.5	115	268
Other property offense felonies ^c	36.1	0	18.0	4.9	11.5	1.6	22	61
Drug offenses	74.9%	2.1%	20.0%	9.3%	40.8%	2.5%	15,920	21,268
Trafficking	75.1	2.2	20.0	9.3	41.0	2.5	15,872	21,145
Possession and other drug felonies	39.0	0	14.6	6.5	17.1	.8	48	123
Public order offenses	58.3%	4.3%	12.9%	9.1%	27.3%	4.6%	5,710	9,793
Regulatory	33.6%	.5%	13.5%	3.1%	15.3%	1.2%	328	975
Agriculture	8.0	0	5.7	1.1	1.1	0	7	87
Antitrust	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Food and drug	8.1	0	5.4	0	0	2.7	3	37
Transportation	18.5	0	7.4	1.9	9.3	0	10	54
Civil rights	32.3	1.6	16.1	0	11.3	3.2	20	62
Communications	10.1	0	5.1	0	3.8	1.3	8	79
Custom laws	45.5	0	16.9	7.8	19.5	1.3	35	77
Postal laws	21.6	0	11.8	0	7.8	2.0	11	51
Other regulatory offenses	46.2	.8	17.4	4.3	22.5	1.2	234	506
Other	61.0%	4.7%	12.8%	9.8%	28.7%	5.0%	5,382	8,818
Weapons	61.0	2.5	14.1	6.1	33.9	4.4	1,924	3,155
Immigration offenses	78.9	9.9	13.9	19.0	30.0	6.1	2,466	3,126
Tax law violations ^c	11.6	0	6.6	.5	3.9	.5	65	562
Bribery	29.3	0	17.3	2.4	9.1	.5	61	208
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	40.5	.4	9.5	2.2	24.8	3.6	111	274
National defense	73.3	5.7	41.0	8.6	14.3	3.8	77	105
Escape	84.0	4.9	6.5	7.4	47.7	17.6	363	432
Racketeering and extortion	50.0	.7	12.0	3.0	31.7	2.6	287	574
Gambling	3.8	0	3.8	0	0	0	10	264
Obscene material ^c	10.8	0	2.7	0	2.7	5.4	4	67
Migratory birds	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12
All other felonies ^c	18.8	0	4.3	1.4	13.0	0	13	69
Misdemeanors ^c	26.6%	1.6%	3.9%	2.5%	3.4%	15.4%	1,148	4,309
Fraudulent property offenses	17.7	4.3	3.8	3.8	4.6	1.2	61	345
Larceny	6.7	.4	1.8	1.0	2.1	1.3	45	670
Drug possession ^c	20.0	.3	8.2	5.5	4.8	1.2	66	330
Immigration	84.8	4.4	2.7	4.2	2.7	70.7	747	881
Traffic offenses	6.6	0	3.6	.8	1.9	.4	68	1,025
Other misdemeanors	15.2	.9	5.0	2.3	5.3	1.8	161	1,058

Note: Detained defendants includes defendants who were also released prior to trial. Total also includes defendants for whom release status data were unavailable.

— Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

^a Data describe 43,289 defendants who terminated pretrial services in 1992 and 6,545 defendants who had no recorded termination information but had been scheduled for interview in 1990.

^b Held under 18 U.S.C. 3142 pending deportation, action on prior pretrial release, or probation or parole review.

^c See data note 1.

See also data note 5.

Table 2.4 Form of pretrial detention, by defendant characteristics, 1992

Offender characteristic	Percent of defendants detained at any time before case disposition						Number of defendants ^a	
	All detentions	Temporary detention ^b	Held on bail for		Denied bail	Other detentions		
			Part of pretrial period	All of pretrial period			Detained	All defendants
All offenders	57.2%	2.3%	14.5%	7.3%	29.1%	4.0%	28,483	49,834
Sex								
Male	61.2%	2.5%	14.5%	7.9%	31.8%	4.4%	25,611	41,855
Female	36.0	.9	14.3	4.0	15.1	1.6	2,863	7,957
Race								
White	55.5%	2.3%	14.6%	8.1%	26.0%	4.5%	18,717	33,713
Black	61.1	2.3	14.2	4.9	36.7	2.9	8,183	13,391
Other	58.0	1.1	14.5	9.0	30.2	3.1	1,583	2,730
Ethnicity								
Hispanic	82.2%	5.0%	17.2%	15.0%	37.1%	7.8%	11,006	13,389
Non-Hispanic	47.6	1.2	13.6	4.0	26.2	2.5	17,078	35,871
Age								
16-18 years	60.8%	2.6%	16.2%	7.1%	28.4%	6.5%	551	906
19-20 years	62.9	2.1	17.4	8.1	29.3	6.0	1,641	2,607
21-30 years	63.9	2.7	15.3	8.6	32.4	4.9	11,793	18,451
31-40 years	58.5	2.3	15.1	7.1	30.6	3.4	8,958	15,307
Over 40 years	43.8	1.4	11.9	5.5	22.5	2.5	5,357	12,217
Education								
Less than high school graduate	68.2%	3.5%	17.2%	8.3%	36.0%	3.1%	10,548	15,472
High school graduate	50.0	1.3	14.8	4.5	27.1	2.1	7,412	14,838
Some college	44.9	1.1	14.6	3.9	23.3	2.0	4,075	9,082
College graduate	34.7	.8	11.4	3.0	18.1	1.4	1,336	3,853
Marital status								
Never married	61.9%	2.7%	15.3%	5.5%	33.2%	5.2%	9,547	15,411
Divorced/separated	53.6	1.7	15.5	5.3	28.5	2.6	4,718	8,802
Married	47.6	1.9	13.8	5.5	22.8	3.7	8,163	17,133
Common law	72.6	3.5	17.8	9.0	39.7	2.6	2,363	3,254
Other	70.5	2.3	10.5	20.7	32.6	4.3	3,692	5,234
Employment status at arrest								
Unemployed	65.2%	2.5%	14.8%	6.3%	35.0%	6.7%	12,558	19,247
Employed	47.1	1.7	15.2	5.2	23.6	1.5	11,878	25,198
Criminal record								
No convictions	46.5%	1.6%	13.1%	6.7%	21.7%	3.4%	9,665	20,801
Prior conviction								
Misdemeanor only	53.1	1.2	18.2	7.4	23.8	2.5	3,975	7,488
Felony								
Nonviolent	68.7	3.5	13.8	7.9	38.9	4.5	5,819	8,476
Violent	82.6	4.3	12.4	7.7	52.5	5.7	4,338	5,253
Number of prior convictions								
1	57.9%	2.0%	16.6%	7.2%	29.1%	3.0%	4,502	7,772
2 to 4	67.9	3.2	15.4	7.7	37.5	4.1	5,917	8,716
5 or more	78.5	3.7	11.8	8.3	48.8	5.8	3,713	4,729
Criminal justice status								
Not under supervision	50.6%	1.3%	14.9%	7.0%	24.0%	3.4%	18,483	36,510
Pretrial release	66.7	2.5	18.5	5.2	38.0	2.4	1,873	2,809
Probation	70.2	4.2	15.6	8.8	39.0	2.5	2,219	3,163
Parole	88.9	11.3	9.6	7.7	56.1	4.2	1,366	1,537
Court appearance history								
No prior arrests	47.9%	1.9%	13.1%	6.8%	22.3%	3.8%	11,001	22,976
Failures to appear								
None	62.5%	2.6%	15.9%	7.5%	32.4%	4.1%	14,248	22,802
1	77.2	2.9	13.9	9.3	46.0	5.0	1,795	2,326
More than 1	83.5	1.3	15.4	8.9	53.9	4.0	1,427	1,710
Drug abuse								
No known abuse	49.8%	2.0%	14.3%	5.7%	25.9%	1.8%	15,305	30,757
Drug history	66.1	2.5	17.9	6.3	36.3	3.2	6,521	9,870

Note: Detained defendants includes some defendants who were also released prior to trial. Total also includes defendants for whom release status data were unavailable.

— Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

^a Data describe 43,289 of defendants who terminated pretrial services in 1992 and 6,545 defendants who had no recorded termination information but had been scheduled for interview in 1990.

^b Includes deposit bond, surety bond, and collateral bond.

^c Includes only those defendants whose PSA records explicitly showed no prior convictions.

See data note 5.

Table 2.5 Pretrial detention hearing outcomes, by offense, 1992

Most serious offense charged	All defendants	Felony defendants with pretrial detention hearings			
		Number of defendants		Percent of defendants	
		Hearings held	Ordered detained	Hearings held	Ordered detained
All offenses^a	49,834	19,527	14,519	39.2%	29.1%
Felonies	45,525	19,297	14,374	42.4%	31.6%
Violent offenses	2,953	1,843	1,543	62.4%	52.3%
Murder ^b	281	179	143	63.7	50.9
Negligent manslaughter	35	4	2	11.4	5.7
Assault	494	196	139	39.7	28.1
Robbery	1,616	1,227	1,077	75.9	66.6
Rape	244	102	67	41.8	27.5
Other sex offenses ^b	130	26	19	20.0	14.6
Kidnaping	122	81	70	66.4	57.4
Threats against the President	31	28	26	90.3	83.9
Property offenses	11,511	2,138	1,467	18.6%	12.7%
Fraudulent	8,850	1,528	1,019	17.3%	11.5%
Embezzlement	1,495	48	28	3.2	1.9
Fraud ^b	6,074	1,243	839	20.5	13.8
Forgery	828	132	87	15.9	10.5
Counterfeiting	453	105	65	23.2	14.3
Other	2,661	610	448	22.9%	16.8%
Burglary	214	129	108	60.3	50.5
Larceny ^b	1,633	249	180	15.2	11.0
Motor vehicle theft	293	62	49	21.2	16.7
Arson and explosives	192	76	48	39.6	25.0
Transportation of stolen property	268	78	56	29.1	20.9
Other property offense felonies ^b	61	16	7	26.2	11.5
Drug offenses	21,268	11,871	8,687	55.8%	40.8%
Trafficking	21,145	11,839	8,666	56.0	41.0
Possession and other drug felonies	123	32	21	26.0	17.1
Public order offenses	9,793	3,445	2,677	35.2%	27.3%
Regulatory	975	242	149	24.8%	15.3%
Agriculture	87	5	1	5.7	1.1
Antitrust	22	0	0	0	0
Food and drug	37	0	0	0	0
Transportation	54	10	5	18.5	9.3
Civil rights	62	13	7	21.0	11.3
Communications	79	5	3	6.3	3.8
Custom laws	77	23	15	29.9	19.5
Postal laws	51	7	4	13.7	7.8
Other regulatory offenses	506	179	114	35.4	22.5
Other	8,818	3,203	2,528	36.3%	28.7%
Weapons	3,155	1,350	1,068	42.8	33.9
Immigration offenses	3,126	1,141	937	36.5	30.0
Tax law violations ^b	562	37	22	6.6	3.9
Bribery	208	45	19	21.6	9.1
Perjury, contempt, & intimidation	274	84	68	30.7	24.8
National defense	105	53	15	50.5	14.3
Escape	432	242	206	56.0	47.7
Racketeering and extortion	574	237	182	41.3	31.7
Gambling	264	1	0	.4	0
Obscene material ^b	37	2	1	5.4	2.7
Migratory birds	12	1	1	—	—
All other felonies ^b	69	10	9	14.5	13.0
Misdemeanors^b	4,309	230	145	5.3%	3.4%
Note: Defendants may also be detained for failure to meet bail conditions, or temporarily detained pending action of other agencies.		^a Includes defendants for whom offense category could not be determined.			
—Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.		^b See data note 1.			
		See also data note 5.			

Table 2.6 Pretrial detention hearings, by offender characteristics, 1992

Offender characteristic	All defendants	Number of defendants		Percent of defendants	
		Hearings held	Ordered detained	Hearings held	Ordered detained
All defendants*	49,834	19,527	14,519	39.2%	29.1%
Sex					
Male	41,855	17,607	13,316	42.1%	31.8%
Female	7,957	1,918	1,202	24.1	15.1
Race					
White	33,713	12,167	8,780	36.1%	26.0%
Black	13,391	6,264	4,914	46.8	36.7
Other	2,730	1,096	825	40.1	30.2
Ethnicity					
Hispanic	13,389	6,612	4,972	49.4%	37.1%
Non-Hispanic	35,871	12,764	9,416	35.6	26.2
Age					
16-18 years	906	354	257	39.1%	28.4%
19-20 years	2,607	1,076	765	41.3	29.3
21-30 years	18,451	7,949	5,969	43.1	32.4
31-40 years	15,307	6,250	4,689	40.8	30.6
Over 40 years	12,217	3,786	2,752	31.0	22.5
Education					
Less than high school graduate	15,472	7,435	5,573	48.1%	36.0%
High school graduate	14,838	5,500	4,022	37.1	27.1
Some college	9,082	3,092	2,112	34.0	23.3
College graduate	3,853	1,013	696	26.3	18.1
Marital status					
Never married	15,411	6,751	5,112	43.8%	33.2%
Divorced/separated	8,802	3,388	2,507	38.5	28.5
Married	17,133	5,618	3,902	32.8	22.8
Common law	3,254	1,737	1,293	53.4	39.7
Other	5,234	2,033	1,705	38.8	32.6
Employment status at arrest					
Unemployed	19,247	8,705	6,735	45.2%	35.0%
Employed	25,198	8,655	5,957	34.3	23.6
Criminal record					
No convictions	20,801	6,513	4,523	31.3%	21.7%
Prior conviction					
Misdemeanor only	7,488	2,661	1,779	35.5	23.8
Felony					
Nonviolent	8,476	4,035	3,301	47.6	38.9
Violent	5,253	3,210	2,757	61.1	52.5
Number of prior convictions					
1	7,772	3,132	2,264	40.3%	29.1%
2 to 4	8,716	4,109	3,265	47.1	37.5
5 or more	4,729	2,665	2,308	56.4	48.8
Criminal justice status					
Not under supervision	36,510	12,602	8,772	34.5%	24.0%
Pretrial release	2,809	1,398	1,067	49.8	38.0
Probation	3,163	1,524	1,233	48.2	39.0
Parole	1,537	977	863	63.6	56.1
Court appearance history					
No prior arrests	22,976	7,303	5,130	31.8%	22.3%
Failures to appear					
None	22,802	9,803	7,391	43.0	32.4
1	2,326	1,319	1,069	56.7	46.0
More than 1	1,710	1,093	921	63.9	53.9
Drug abuse					
No known abuse	30,757	11,075	7,977	36.0%	25.9%
Drug history	9,870	4,663	3,578	47.2	36.3

* Includes defendants for whom these characteristics are unknown.
See data note 5.

Table 2.7 Behavior of defendants released prior to trial, by offense, 1992								
Most serious offense charged	Percent of released defendants who had:							Number of released defendants*
	Violations while on release					Technical violations of bail conditions	Release revoked	
	No violation	Total	Failed to appear	New offense charged				
				Felony	Misdemeanor			
All offenses	86.5%	13.5%	2.3%	1.8%	1.2%	9.1%	5.1%	26,928
Felonies	85.5	14.5	2.5	2.0	1.3	9.8	5.6	23,817
Violent offenses	83.5	16.5	1.4	1.7	.9	13.1	9.6	1,108
Property offenses	90.2	9.8	1.6	1.5	1.2	6.2	3.5	8,108
Fraudulent offenses	91.5	8.5	1.3	1.2	1.0	5.6	2.8	6,375
Other offenses	85.6	14.4	2.6	2.7	2.1	8.6	5.8	1,733
Drug offenses	80.0	20.0	3.5	2.5	1.5	13.9	7.6	9,676
Public order offenses	88.7	11.3	2.1	1.8	1.2	7.0	4.3	4,925
Regulatory offenses	91.4	8.6	1.1	1.1	.9	5.8	1.7	652
Other offenses	88.3	11.7	2.3	1.9	1.2	7.2	4.7	4,273
Misdemeanors	94.4	5.6	1.2	.4	.7	3.9	1.1	3,111
Note: Data describe defendants whose pretrial services were terminated in 1992. A defendant with more than one type of violation appears in more than one column. A defendant with more than one of the same type of violation appears only once in that column. Therefore, sum of individual violations exceeds the total. Not all violations resulted in revocation.				* Excludes defendants who were released but whose records did not contain sufficient information to determine type of release or violation behavior. See data note 5.				

Table 2.8 Behavior of defendants released prior to trial, by type of release, 1992								
Type of release	Percent of released defendants who had:						Release revoked	Number of released defendants*
	No violation	Total	Failed to appear	Violations while on release		Technical violations of bail conditions		
				New offense charged				
				Felony	Misdemeanor			
Financial release	82.6%	17.4%	3.8%	2.7%	1.2%	11.2%	6.2%	7,112
Unsecured bond	86.7	13.3	1.8	1.7	1.5	9.1	5.0	12,722
Personal recognizance	89.5	10.5	1.8	1.2	.8	7.4	4.2	6,776
Conditional release	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	318
Note: Data describe defendants whose pretrial services were terminated in 1992. A defendant with more than one type of violation appears in more than one column. A defendant with more than one of the same type of violation appears only once in that column. Therefore, sum of individual violations exceeds the total. Not all violations resulted in revocation.				* Excludes defendants who were released but whose records did not contain sufficient information to determine type of release or violation behavior. See data note 5.				

Table 2.9 Behavior of defendants released prior to trial, by defendant characteristics, 1992

Defendant characteristic	Percent of released defendants who had:							Number of released defendants *
	No violation	Total	Failed to appear	Violations while on release		Technical violations of bail conditions	Release revoked	
				New offense charged Felony	Misdemeanor			
All defendants*	86.5%	13.5%	2.3%	1.8%	1.2%	9.1%	5.1%	26,928
Sex								
Male	85.7%	14.3%	2.4%	2.0%	1.4%	9.5%	5.5%	21,187
Female	89.4	10.6	1.9	1.1	.7	7.7	3.7	5,727
Race								
White	88.3%	11.7%	2.4%	1.4%	1.0%	7.7%	4.0%	18,740
Black	81.2	18.8	2.3	2.9	1.8	13.3	8.0	6,713
Other	87.5	12.5	1.6	1.6	1.1	8.8	5.9	1,475
Ethnicity								
Hispanic	81.9%	18.1%	6.5%	1.8%	1.1%	10.0%	5.1%	4,538
Non-Hispanic	87.3	12.7	1.5	1.8	1.3	9.0	5.1	22,178
Age								
16-18 years	81.2%	18.8%	2.4%	4.2%	1.8%	12.3%	7.9%	495
19-20 years	82.4	17.6	3.1	2.9	2.0	11.3	7.9	1,366
21-30 years	83.8	16.2	3.2	2.3	1.6	10.5	6.2	9,100
31-40 years	85.1	14.9	2.3	1.5	1.2	10.9	5.6	8,159
Over 40 years	92.1	7.9	1.3	1.2	.6	5.1	2.6	7,614
Education								
Less than high school graduate	81.5%	18.5%	4.0%	2.5%	1.7%	11.8%	7.2%	7,408
High school graduate	86.1	13.9	1.8	1.8	1.2	10.0	5.3	9,087
Some college	88.7	11.3	1.7	1.5	1.0	7.9	3.8	5,746
College graduate	92.2	7.8	1.0	1.1	.8	5.1	2.7	2,552
Marital status								
Never married	81.4%	18.6%	2.7%	2.7%	1.8%	12.9%	7.5%	7,855
Divorced/separated	84.3	15.7	2.5	1.9	1.4	11.0	6.1	5,194
Married	90.7	9.3	2.0	1.2	.8	5.8	2.9	10,321
Common law	81.8	18.2	3.8	2.1	1.2	12.6	7.2	1,432
Other	93.1	6.9	1.6	1.1	.5	4.2	2.8	2,126
Employment status at arrest								
Unemployed	81.9%	18.1%	3.0%	2.4%	1.6%	12.4%	7.5%	9,285
Employed	88.4	11.6	2.0	1.5	1.1	7.8	4.0	15,711
Criminal record								
No convictions	91.7%	8.3%	2.2%	.8%	.6%	5.2%	2.4%	12,596
Prior conviction								
Misdemeanor only	84.4	15.6	2.0	2.0	1.5	11.3	6.3	4,735
Felony								
Nonviolent	79.5	20.5	3.0	3.4	1.9	13.6	8.8	3,760
Violent	74.1	25.9	2.3	4.3	2.9	18.3	12.5	1,598
Number of prior convictions								
1	84.5	15.5	2.2	2.5	1.1	10.6	6.1	4,316
2 to 4	79.9	20.1	2.8	2.9	2.2	13.9	8.9	4,135
5 or more	74.2	25.8	2.3	3.8	3.1	18.9	12.1	1,642
Criminal justice status								
Not under supervision	88.4%	11.6%	2.2%	1.3%	1.0%	7.8%	4.0%	21,807
Pretrial release	75.1	24.9	3.3	4.6	3.1	16.7	10.9	1,380
Probation	77.9	22.1	2.5	3.3	2.4	15.6	8.9	1,432
Parole	75.5	24.5	3.6	6.1	2.4	15.2	10.6	330
Court appearance history								
No prior arrests	91.4%	8.6%	2.2%	.8%	.6%	5.5%	2.6%	13,698
Failures to appear								
None	82.6%	17.4%	2.4%	2.6%	1.7%	11.9%	7.0%	11,762
1	74.0	26.0	3.6	3.5	2.7	18.9	9.9	867
More than 1	67.0	33.0	3.6	4.9	3.2	24.9	15.9	591
Drug abuse								
No known abuse	89.6%	10.4%	2.3%	1.6%	1.1%	6.2%	3.6%	18,196
Drug history	73.0	27.0	2.2	2.9	2.2	21.6	11.7	5,027

Note: Data describe defendants whose pretrial services were terminated in 1992. A defendant with more than one type of violation appears in more than one column. A defendant with more than one of the same type of violation appears only once in that column. Therefore, sum of individual violations exceeds the total. Not all violations resulted in revocation.

* Excludes defendants who were released but whose records did not contain sufficient information to determine type of release or violation behavior. See data note 5.

Table 2.10 Length of pretrial detention, by form of release or detention, and most serious offense charged, 1992

Most serious offense charged	Average days detained					
	Released on				Not released	
	Financial conditions	Unsecured bond	Personal recognizance	Conditional release	Financial conditions	Denied bail
All offenses	25.0 days	23.4 days	24.5 days	18.1 days	79.4 days	121.9 days
Felonies	25.7 days	23.9 days	25.7 days	19.7 days	81.1 days	122.5 days
Violent offenses	40.3 days	36.7 days	32.8 days	—	100.1 days	125.5 days
Murder ^c	66.7	—	29.4	...	—	185.8
Negligent manslaughter	—	—	—	...	...	—
Assault	45.0	32.9	43.8	—	75.8	113.7
Robbery	39.4	45.0	28.2	—	109.0	117.5
Rape	20.2	16.0	21.2	...	—	129.1
Other sex offenses ^c	—	—	—	...	—	—
Kidnaping	—	—	—	—	—	153.9
Threats against the President	...	—	—	—	—	—
Property offenses	21.0 days	19.6 days	18.7 days	5.8 days	69.6 days	84.9 days
Fraudulent	19.5 days	18.0 days	17.1 days	5.9 days	63.1 days	78.4 days
Embezzlement	—	7.8	7.5	—	—	—
Fraud ^c	20.4	22.6	19.8	—	61.0	75.1
Forgery	17.5	14.2	18.4	—	64.9	83.7
Counterfeiting	12.5	9.5	10.1	—	—	77.7
Other	25.9 days	23.7 days	22.5 days	—	87.5 days	99.0 days
Burglary	—	—	—	...	—	93.9
Larceny ^c	16.1	22.8	18.1	—	81.0	88.4
Motor vehicle theft	—	37.9	—	...	—	98.1
Arson and explosives	—	—	—	—	—	139.3
Transportation of stolen property	18.5	—	—	—	—	101.0
Other property offense felonies ^c	—	—	...	...	—	—
Drug offenses	29.1 days	25.5 days	27.6 days	18.2 days	86.5 days	137.7 days
Trafficking	28.8	25.6	27.8	18.2	86.2	137.9
Possession and other drug felonies	—	—	—	...	—	—
Public order offenses	16.0 days	20.2 days	25.8 days	21.3 days	71.6 days	93.1 days
Regulatory	16.3 days	15.1 days	31.9 days	—	57.7 days	87.6 days
Other	15.9 days	20.7 days	25.2 days	21.6 days	72.0 days	93.3 days
Weapons	24.9	24.8	36.9	—	91.9	113.5
Immigration offenses	7.7	7.5	6.1	23.0	65.1	59.1
Tax law violations ^c	—	38.7	—	...	—	—
Bribery	36.2	—	...	—	—	—
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	28.3	41.0	—	—	—	117.4
National defense	11.7	—	...	...	—	—
Escape	—	20.7	—	—	65.9	75.4
Racketeering and extortion	55.9	30.6	—	—	—	184.7
Gambling	—	—	—	...	...	...
Obscene material ^c	—	...	—	...	...	...
Migratory birds	...	—	...	...	...	—
All other felonies ^c	...	—	—	...	—	—
Misdemeanors^c	3.9	6.8	9.2	2.3	24.5	46.5
Immigration	2.5	—	—	—	10.3	—
All other misdemeanors	5.6	7.1	10.1	—	31.9	50.9

— Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

...No cases of this type occurred in the data.

^a Data describe 43,289 defendants who terminated pretrial services in 1992 and 6,545 defendants who had no recorded termination information but had been scheduled for interview in 1990.

^b Includes deposit bond, surety bond, and collateral bond.

^c See data note 1.

See also data note 5.

Chapter 3

Adjudication

Federal criminal cases may result in conviction of the defendant following a plea or trial, acquittal of the defendant after trial, or dismissal of the case. Unless otherwise noted, data describe cases in Federal court and do not include matters disposed by U.S. magistrates.

Defendants in cases terminated (table 3.1)

Defendants convicted. Cases were terminated against 63,115 defendants in 1992, 5% higher than in 1991. Of these, 52,348 (83%) were convicted. Of those defendants who were convicted, 46,130 (88%) pleaded guilty, and another 523 (1%) pleaded *nolo contendere*.¹ The remaining 5,695 (11%) were convicted at trials, most of which (89%) involved juries.

A total of 10,767 defendants were not convicted. Most of these (84%) had cases against them dismissed. Another 12% were acquitted by a jury, and 5% were acquitted in trials without juries. Of the 7,432 defendants who went to trial, 77% were convicted.

Defendants charged with immigration offenses, robbery, fraudulent property offenses, and tax law violations including tax fraud, were convicted at the highest rates (86% or higher). Conviction rates were below the average for assault (75%), regulatory offenses involving agriculture (67%) and civil rights violations (62%), perjury, contempt, and intimidation of witnesses, and misdemeanors other than immigration and fraudulent offenses.

Trial versus guilty pleas. Overall, 89% of all defendants convicted in 1992 pleaded guilty or *nolo contendere*. Generally, offenders charged with more serious offenses were more likely to be convicted at trials than offenders facing less serious charges. Fewer than 75% of convicted felony defendants charged with murder or assault entered a plea of guilty or *nolo contendere*. Felony charges of arson and explosives; drug trafficking; perjury, contempt of court, and intimidation of witnesses, and racketeering also involved significantly fewer guilty or *nolo* pleas than other offenses.

Convictions involving all types of misdemeanors, as well as felony charges of embezzlement, forgery, larceny, postal violations, immigration felonies, and obscenity were obtained by guilty plea more often than average (95% or more).

Case-processing time (table 3.2)

Title I of the Speedy Trial Act of 1974, as amended, sets time requirements for processing criminal cases in Federal courts. Except for certain listed exclusions, indictment must occur within 30 days of arrest; defendants are guaranteed at least 30 days to prepare for trial; and the Government must be ready for trial within 70 days. The Speedy Trial Act does not specify a time interval from trial to sentencing, and the time limits set by the act exclude several enumerated periods of pretrial procedure such as time spent awaiting ruling on motions.² As a result, the actual processing time for most defendants can be longer than these limits without violating the provisions of the act.

Overall, felony defendants in cases terminated in 1992 had their cases processed in an average of 13.4 months when cases were dismissed, 9.7 months when cases went to trial, and 7.8 months when convictions were by plea. Misdemeanors, particularly traffic offenses, were settled much quicker. Assault and larceny charges are also disposed faster than average, and pleas and trials for defendants charged with immigration offenses were concluded with greater than average speed.

When defendants pled guilty, more serious charges tended to take longer to resolve than less serious charges. Drug trafficking charges took an average of a month longer to dispose than all felonies combined, while felony possession charges were processed more quickly than other felonies. Escape and racketeering defendants took significantly longer than average time to dispose, while defendants in several white collar crimes (embezzlement, fraud, counterfeiting, and antitrust violations) entered guilty pleas earlier than average.

Except for assault, felony charges that go to trial take about 10 months to resolve.

Characteristics of convicted offenders (table 3.3)

Data on offender characteristics are obtained from selected records of sentences imposed, and for 1992 are not directly comparable to similar tabulations in other years. (See *Methodology*.)

¹ A plea of *nolo contendere* does not concede guilt; therefore, it cannot be used in a civil action as an admission. Fed. R. Crim. P. 11(e)(6).

² 18 U.S.C. 3161 *et seq.*

This compendium's tabulations of characteristics of convicted offenders are not controlled for other related characteristics.

Sex. Across all offense categories, 84% of all convicted offenders with available data in 1992 were male. The proportion of male offenders varied, however, by offense type: 94% of offenders convicted of violent felonies, and 93% of those convicted of nonregulatory public-order felonies were men, while 32% of those convicted of misdemeanors and 29% of those convicted of fraudulent property felonies were women.

Race. Overall, 63% of convicted offenders were described as white, 32% as black, and 4% as other, such as American Indian, Alaskan Native, Asian or Pacific Islander. Although the majority of convicted defendants were white, the percent varied by offense category, ranging from 81% for regulatory felonies to 55% for violent felonies. Although nonblack minority offenders were only 4% of convicted offenders, they represented 12% of offenders convicted of a violent crime.

Ethnicity. Overall, 23% of convicted offenders with available data in 1992 were Hispanic. Drug felonies (31% Hispanic) and nonregulatory public-order felonies (29% Hispanic, mostly in the category of immigration felonies) involved a higher fraction of Hispanic offenders than other offenses.

Age. Forty one percent of adult convicted offenders were under 31 years of age. Thirty-two percent of offenders were 31-40 years of age, and 26% were over 40.

Offenders convicted of white collar felonies were substantially older than other offenders; 43% of regulatory felony offenders and 36% of fraudulent property felons were over 40. Offenders convicted of violent felonies were disproportionately young; 48% of them were 30 or younger, and 6% were under 21.

Education. Twenty-five percent of all convicted offenders had less than a high school education. Another 43% had completed high school, 9% were college graduates, and another 24% had attended college but not completed a degree program.

Prior record. Forty-nine percent of convicted offenders with available data had been previously convicted of at least one prior State or Federal offense. Nineteen percent had been previously imprisoned for a term longer than 1 year.

Offenders convicted of violent offenses had more serious criminal records than other offenders: 71% had a prior conviction. Fraudulent property and regulatory offenders had the least serious records: most (64% and 72%, respectively) were first offenders.

Matters concluded by U.S. magistrates (table 3.4)

In addition to cases terminated by judges in district courts, another 11,290 persons were brought before U.S. magistrates in 1992. The largest group of these matters (29%) involved immigration law violations. Another 19% were accused of escape.

Overall, 53% of these persons were convicted, about the same as in 1991, but considerably lower than the rates for 1983-90, which ranged from 62% to 70%. The conviction rate in matters disposed by U.S. magistrates was lower than the average rate of conviction for defendants in cases terminated by the district courts (83%). However, 92% of defendants who appeared before a U.S. magistrate charged with immigration offenses were convicted. Persons who appeared before U.S. magistrates charged with violent offenses avoided conviction 71% of the time, and 61% of accused drug offenders whose matters were disposed by magistrates were not convicted.

Table 3.1 Disposition of cases terminated in 1992, by offense

Most serious offense charged	Percent of all defendants convicted	Number of defendants in terminated cases who were:								
		Convicted					Not convicted			
		Total	Guilty plea	Nolo contendere	Trial		Total	Dismissed ^a	Trial	
					Jury	Non-jury			Jury ^b	Non-jury
All offenses^c	82.9%	52,348	46,130	523	5,087	608	10,767	9,030	1,239	498
Felonies	85.4%	42,530	37,219	102	5,004	205	7,293	5,969	1,189	135
Violent offenses	87.2%	3,000	2,571	5	389	35	440	313	118	9
Murder ^d	77.0	141	103	0	35	3	42	26	16	0
Negligent manslaughter	73.0	27	24	0	1	2	10	9	1	0
Assault	75.2	352	263	0	82	7	116	71	39	6
Robbery	92.6	2,054	1,844	2	197	11	164	128	34	2
Rape	77.7	195	157	1	34	3	56	39	17	0
Other sex offenses ^d	88.9	136	110	2	20	4	17	17	0	0
Kidnaping	75.7	78	59	0	16	3	25	16	8	1
Threats against the President	63.0	17	11	0	4	2	10	7	3	0
Property offenses	87.1%	11,766	10,908	35	788	35	1,739	1,426	277	36
Fraudulent	87.6%	9,278	8,595	27	627	29	1,308	1,067	211	30
Embezzlement	89.8	1,472	1,399	4	65	4	168	146	21	1
Fraud ^d	86.7	6,659	6,123	20	496	20	1,024	820	175	29
Forgery	90.0	569	539	3	26	1	63	61	2	0
Counterfeiting	91.6	578	534	0	40	4	53	40	13	0
Other	85.2%	2,488	2,313	8	161	6	431	359	66	6
Burglary	83.2	129	121	0	8	0	26	26	0	0
Larceny ^d	85.4	1,565	1,500	2	60	3	267	223	40	4
Motor vehicle theft	86.9	324	299	1	24	0	49	38	11	0
Arson and explosives	85.6	160	125	1	34	0	27	19	6	2
Transportation of stolen property	85.5	259	229	0	28	2	44	39	5	0
Other property offense felonies ^d	73.9	51	39	4	7	1	18	14	4	0
Drug offenses	85.0%	18,739	15,731	43	2,873	92	3,314	2,760	492	62
Trafficking	85.0	18,620	15,622	41	2,865	92	3,277	2,731	487	59
Possession and other drug felonies	76.3	119	109	2	8	0	37	29	5	3
Public order offenses	83.4%	9,024	8,009	19	953	43	1,800	1,470	302	28
Regulatory	79.2%	1,106	985	6	112	3	291	221	62	8
Agriculture	66.9	81	74	0	7	0	40	32	4	4
Antitrust	80.2	69	57	1	11	0	17	5	12	0
Food and drug	79.4	50	47	0	3	0	13	13	0	0
Transportation	81.7	76	60	0	15	1	17	7	10	0
Civil rights	61.6	61	51	0	10	0	38	25	13	0
Communications	86.7	85	75	2	8	0	13	10	3	0
Custom laws	77.6	83	78	0	5	0	24	21	3	0
Postal laws	79.6	43	43	0	0	0	11	8	3	0
Other regulatory offenses	82.5	558	500	3	53	2	118	100	14	4
Other	84.0%	7,918	7,024	13	841	40	1,509	1,249	240	20
Weapons	84.2	3,177	2,699	4	456	18	598	465	124	9
Immigration offenses	88.0	2,046	1,981	6	52	7	279	267	9	3
Tax law violations ^d	88.1	760	659	1	96	4	103	79	23	1
Bribery	89.1	277	251	0	23	3	34	24	9	1
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	75.6	236	185	0	47	4	76	56	16	4
National defense	69.1	67	61	0	5	1	30	29	1	0
Escape	78.8	462	436	2	22	2	124	117	6	1
Racketeering and extortion	77.4	583	459	0	124	0	170	125	44	1
Gambling	78.4	211	197	0	14	0	58	51	7	0
Obscene material ^d	76.6	36	36	0	0	0	11	11	0	0
Migratory birds	—	9	9	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
All other felonies ^d	69.2	54	51	0	2	1	24	23	1	0
Misdemeanors^d	73.9%	9,818	8,911	421	83	403	3,474	3,061	50	363
Fraudulent property offenses	88.9	1,223	1,204	5	12	2	152	143	2	7
Larceny	72.2	1,557	1,456	45	5	51	601	572	10	19
Drug possession ^d	76.0	852	840	4	6	2	269	257	3	9
Immigration	96.3	285	284	0	0	1	11	11	0	0
Traffic offenses	70.1	4,422	3,770	345	34	273	1,890	1,575	26	289
Other misdemeanors	72.9	1,479	1,357	22	26	74	551	503	9	39

— Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

^a Includes nolle prosequi, deferred prosecution, Narcotics Addicts Rehabilitation Act (NARA) Titles I and II, and all dismissals.

^b Includes mistrials.

^c Excludes 1 defendant for whom disposition could not be determined. Includes defendants for whom offense category could not be determined.

^d See data note 1.

See also data note 6.

Table 3.2 Time from filing to disposition of cases terminated in 1992

Most serious offense charged	Average time from filing to disposition for defendants in cases resulting in:			
	All outcomes	Dismissal ^a	Guilty plea ^b	Trial ^c
All offenses	7.5 mo	10.9 mo	6.6 mo	8.8 mo
Felonies	8.7 mo	13.4 mo	7.8 mo	9.7 mo
Violent offenses	6.7 mo	10.2 mo	6.1 mo	7.6 mo
Murder ^d	9.2	13.8	8.8	7.9
Negligent manslaughter	6.6	—	6.5	—
Assault	6.6	9.8	5.8	6.4
Robbery	6.2	10.1	5.7	8.1
Rape	8.1	10.3	7.5	8.2
Other sex offenses ^d	7.4	—	7.0	8.0
Kidnaping	8.7	—	8.7	7.8
Threats against the President	7.7	—	—	—
Property offenses	7.6 mo	11.6 mo	6.8 mo	10.5 mo
Fraudulent	7.5 mo	11.8 mo	6.6 mo	10.9 mo
Embezzlement	6.0	10.2	5.3	11.6
Fraud ^d	7.9	12.1	7.0	11.1
Forgery	7.4	12.5	6.8	9.7
Counterfeiting	6.5	10.1	6.2	7.1
Other	7.8	11.2	7.2	9.2
Burglary	9.9 mo	21.9 mo	7.2 mo	—
Larceny ^d	6.9	8.9	6.6	7.3
Motor vehicle theft	9.4	14.4	8.7	11.1
Arson and explosives	9.7	—	10.3	9.1
Transportation of stolen property	9.6	16.1	7.9	14.4
Other property offense felonies ^d	6.3	—	5.6	—
Drug offenses	9.9 mo	14.0 mo	9.2 mo	9.9 mo
Trafficking	9.9	14.1	9.2	9.9
Possession and other drug felonies	6.0	5.3	6.2	—
Public order offenses	8.1 mo	14.4 mo	6.8 mo	9.3 mo
Regulatory	8.2 mo	12.1 mo	7.2 mo	9.5 mo
Agriculture	6.8	7.7	6.4	—
Antitrust	5.4	—	3.6	9.8
Food and drug	6.9	—	6.4	—
Transportation	7.8	—	5.8	10.7
Civil rights	5.5	1.3	7.1	6.4
Communications	6.9	—	6.9	—
Custom laws	10.3	—	7.3	—
Postal laws	4.6	—	4.7	—
Other regulatory offenses	9.6	16.1	8.1	10.8
Other	8.1	14.9	6.7	9.2
Weapons	7.7 mo	9.8 mo	7.3 mo	8.0 mo
Immigration offenses	4.9	17.9	3.5	6.8
Tax law violations ^d	8.3	16.3	6.8	11.1
Bribery	9.2	19.6	8.0	10.4
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	9.9	10.6	9.6	10.1
National defense	18.9	42.1	7.8	—
Escape	13.0	20.4	11.5	8.3
Racketeering and extortion	12.3	19.4	10.3	12.5
Gambling	10.3	16.2	8.8	9.7
Obscene material ^d	9.8	—	9.3	...
Migratory birds	—	—	—	...
All other felonies ^d	4.9	5.9	4.4	—
Misdemeanors^d	3.1 mo	6.3 mo	2.1 mo	1.9 mo
Fraudulent property offenses	3.4	8.7	2.7	6.6
Larceny	3.5	6.9	2.3	2.9
Drug possession ^d	6.9	19.7	2.9	9.4
Immigration	2.0	—	2.0	—
Traffic offenses	2.0	4.1	1.3	.6
Other misdemeanors	4.0	5.0	3.5	4.8

Note: Interval from filing to disposition includes periods which may be excluded under the Speedy Trial Act of 1974 (18 U.S.C. 3161 et seq). Not directly comparable to data from prior years. Total includes defendants for whom offense category could not be determined.

—Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

... No cases of this type occurred in the data.

^a Includes nolle prosequi, deferred prosecution, Narcotics Addicts Rehabilitation Act (NARA) Titles I and II, and all dismissals.

^b Includes nolo contendere.

^c Includes mistrials.

^d See data note 1.

See also data note 6.

Table 3.3 Characteristics of convicted offenders, 1992

Offender characteristic	Total number of offenders	Percent of offenders convicted of:							
		All offenses	Felonies						Misdemeanors
			Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses		
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other	
Sex									
Male	29,146	84.1%	93.6%	70.8%	78.1%	87.8%	84.3%	92.5%	67.8%
Female	5,514	15.9	6.4	29.2	21.9	12.2	15.7	7.5	32.2
Race									
White	20,084	63.3%	54.8%	66.8%	65.8%	60.5%	81.1%	66.7%	63.1%
Black	10,300	32.5	33.7	29.3	30.7	36.4	14.5	28.8	31.4
Other	1,349	4.3	11.6	3.9	3.4	3.0	4.5	4.5	5.5
Ethnicity									
Hispanic	7,846	22.8%	6.5%	8.6%	7.3%	31.2%	18.7%	29.2%	19.4%
Non-Hispanic	26,572	77.2	93.5	91.4	92.7	68.8	81.3	70.8	80.6
Age									
19-20 years	1,473	4.3%	5.5%	2.4%	4.7%	4.8%	1.4%	3.8%	6.8%
21-30 years	12,606	36.6	42.1	28.8	35.9	40.0	23.7	36.1	36.9
31-40 years	11,166	32.4	31.8	32.0	32.6	33.5	31.7	32.4	26.5
Over 40 years	9,016	26.2	19.8	36.6	26.5	21.2	43.0	27.1	28.7
Education									
Less than high school graduate	6,621	24.8%	29.7%	13.9%	24.4%	29.8%	13.9%	28.6%	18.0%
High school graduate	11,388	42.7	47.7	39.6	43.8	42.8	40.6	43.2	46.6
Some college	6,267	23.5	19.2	30.4	25.6	21.7	27.4	18.8	25.7
College graduate	2,372	8.9	3.4	16.1	6.2	5.8	18.1	9.4	9.7
Criminal record									
No convictions	16,916	51.0%	29.3%	63.7%	47.1%	51.7%	72.1%	36.7%	69.2%
Prior adult conviction									
Never incarcerated	7,349	22.2	21.6	19.4	24.2	25.2	18.1	17.8	19.9
Incarcerated									
1 year or less	2,438	7.4	9.4	4.9	7.9	7.7	3.5	9.6	3.8
More than 1 year	6,452	19.5	39.6	12.0	20.8	15.4	6.3	35.9	7.0
See data note 7: Offender characteristics are not comparable with compendia prior to 1990.									

Table 3.4 Dispositions by U.S. magistrates, by offense, 1992

Most serious offense investigated	Number of defendants in matters concluded			Percent convicted
	Total	Convicted	Not convicted	
All offenses^a	11,290	5,945	5,345	52.7%
Violent offenses^b	297	85	212	28.6%
Murder/manslaughter ^c	4	0	4	—
Assault	159	70	89	44.0
Robbery	92	10	82	10.9
Rape	9	5	4	—
Other sex offenses ^c	11	0	11	—
Kidnaping	16	0	16	—
Threats against the President	6	0	6	—
Property offenses	1,887	901	986	47.7%
Fraudulent	1,579	762	817	48.3%
Embezzlement	586	340	246	58.0
Fraud ^c	800	331	469	41.4
Forgery	182	90	92	49.5
Counterfeiting	11	1	10	—
Other	308	139	169	45.1%
Burglary	8	3	5	—
Larceny ^c	188	84	104	44.7
Motor vehicle theft	23	6	17	26.1
Arson and explosives	14	2	12	—
Transportation of stolen property	8	1	7	—
Other property offenses ^c	67	43	24	64.2
Drug offenses	1,774	695	1,079	39.2%
Public order offenses	7,265	4,229	3,036	58.2%
Regulatory	314	131	183	41.7%
Agriculture	34	24	10	70.6
Food and drug	28	3	25	10.7
Transportation	4	3	1	—
Civil rights	6	0	6	—
Communications	3	1	2	—
Custom laws	38	26	12	68.4
Postal laws	84	53	31	63.1
Other regulatory offenses	117	21	96	17.9
Other	6,951	4,098	2,853	59.0%
Weapons	183	9	174	4.9
Immigration offenses	3,293	3,043	250	92.4
Tax law violations ^c	45	42	3	93.3
Bribery	12	4	8	—
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	42	19	23	45.2
National defense	122	104	18	85.2
Escape	2,106	14	2,092	.7
Racketeering and extortion	51	2	49	3.9
Migratory birds	263	225	38	85.6
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, traffic, and jurisdictional offenses	826	632	194	76.5
Other	8	4	4	—
—Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.				
^c See data note 1.				
^a Includes suspects for whom offense category could not be determined.				
See also data note 3.				
^b May include some nonviolent offenses.				

Chapter 4

Sentencing

Depending on the offense, convicted offenders may be sentenced to incarceration, probation, a fine, or a combination of sanctions such as a split or mixed sentence (imprisonment as well as a period of probation supervision).¹ Sentencing guidelines call for the imposition of a term of supervised release following service of any prison sentence of more than one year. In addition, courts have discretion to impose supervised release in any other case.

For most offenders, the court's sentencing decision is structured by the Sentencing Reform Act—applicable to offenses committed after November 1, 1987². For such cases, sentencing guidelines prescribe ranges of recommended sentences for each combination of offense and offender characteristics, and imprisonment sentences imposed under the guidelines are served in full, except for time off for good behavior earned by prisoners. Unlike preguidelines practices, prisoners sentenced under the guidelines are not eligible for release by the U.S. Parole Commission prior to the expiration of their sentences.

Sentencing guidelines provide for sentence reductions for “acceptance of responsibility,” which may be indicated by the defendant “timely notifying authorities of his intention to enter a plea of guilty, thereby permitting the government to avoid preparing for trial, and permitting the court to allocate its resources efficiently” (§3E1.1). In addition, subject to Department of Justice policies, plea bargaining may reduce the offender's sentence by reducing the seriousness of the offense at conviction, reducing the number of counts of conviction, stipulating to characteristics of the offense which

may affect sentencing guidelines calculations, or negotiating a lesser sentence for a given charge. Except where otherwise noted, tables in this chapter are based on the most serious offense of conviction and are not directly comparable with tables in earlier chapters that are based on most serious offense investigated or most serious offense charged.

Offenders convicted and sentences imposed (tables 4.1 and 4.2)

Eighty-three percent of all offenders in cases terminated in 1992 were convicted (see chapter 3). Of these, 58% were sentenced to incarceration only, 27% were sentenced to probation only, 7% were sentenced to both incarceration and probation, and 8% received no sentence other than a fine (table 4.1).³ (In most tables, the convicted offenders who received split or mixed sentences are included in both the probation and the incarceration data. The fine category is limited to defendants, including organizations, who were sentenced to pay a fine but were not sentenced to neither prison nor probation.)

Overall, 66% of convicted offenders were sentenced to incarceration, either alone or accompanied by probation or a fine. Seventy-seven percent of felons (but 16% of misdemeanants) were sentenced to incarceration. Offenders convicted of violent offenses—especially robbery (98%), murder (93%), and rape (90%)—were most likely to be incarcerated. Drug traffickers were also frequently sentenced to prison (91%). Prison sentences were frequently imposed on felons convicted of escape (93%), burglary (86%), or weapons offenses (86%)

Offenders convicted of property felonies other than burglary were less likely than other felons to be incarcerated (averaging 55%). Among these offenders, those convicted of larceny had the lowest likelihood of being incarcerated (47%). Most offenders convicted on drug possession charges were misdemeanants. Only 35% of the misdemeanor drug possession convictions and half of the felony drug possession convictions resulted in incarceration. Fewer than half of the felons convicted of regulatory offenses were incarcerated. (A few regulatory offenders are organizations.)

Average prison sentence length (tables 4.2, 4.3, and 4.5)

The average imposed prison sentence term for all offenders convicted in 1992 was 63 months (65 months for felons and 9 months for misdemeanants). Half of incarcerated felons received sentences of 3 years or more. Felons convicted of violent crimes received the longest prison sentences (95 months average sentence for all violent offenses). Sentences for drug traffickers were nearly as long (84 months). For most other types of felonies, the average prison sentences were between 1 and 5 years. Notable exceptions were arson (71 months), weapons offenses (65 months) and racketeering or extortion (82 months).

Shorter than average prison sentences were imposed for misdemeanors (median of 4 months) and a few felonies: embezzlement (6 months), immigration (10 months), and tax law violations (12 months).

Sentencing guidelines permit probation sentences only for offenders with minimum guideline sentences of 6 months or less. For the less serious of these offenders, probation terms may be up to 3 years; otherwise, they must be between 1 and 5 years. Thirty-percent of convicted felons and 51% of misdemeanants were sentenced to probation terms. Probation

¹ See glossary for the distinction between split sentences and mixed sentences.

² Pub. L. No. 98-473, 98 Stat. 1837 (1984).

³ In this chapter, fines are not mentioned if another sanction is also imposed. Statistics for numbers of fined offenders refer only to those with no other penalty.

was widely used for fraudulent property (51%), regulatory (56%) offenses, and tax (65%) felonies. For tax offenses, sentences often (18%) combined probation with a term of incarceration. In setting probation terms, judges consider many factors about the offender's history and prospects, in addition to the seriousness of the offense; therefore, felony probation terms are about the same (3 years is the median term) for each type of offense.

Sixty-four percent of all offenders convicted of traffic offenses were sentenced only to pay fines. Thirteen percent of other misdemeanants and 1% percent of felons were fined.

Relationship between sentence and method of case disposition (table 4.3)

Likelihood of incarceration. Defendants who were convicted at trial received more severe sentences than defendants who pleaded guilty. Overall, 87% of offenders convicted at trial were incarcerated (with a prison sentence alone or a sentence that included probation as well as prison), compared to 63% of offenders convicted by plea. Drug offenders who pleaded guilty were about 5 times as likely to avoid incarceration as those convicted at trial. Offenders pleading guilty to other felony offenses were approximately 2 to 3 times as likely to avoid incarceration as those convicted at trial.

Length of sentence. Offenders sentenced to incarceration as a result of guilty plea received average sentences 61% shorter than offenders convicted at trial. Felony offenders convicted at trial received sentences averaging 11 years; the average sentence for offenders convicted by plea was 4 years. Misdemeanor sentences were similarly shorter for defendants pleading guilty.

Characteristics of offenders sentenced to incarceration (table 4.4)

The majority of offenders sentenced to incarceration in 1992 were white (63%) and male (84%). The data indicate that the percentage sentenced to incarceration was not uniform across all categories of age, race, sex, and ethnicity. However, no conclusions can be drawn from the data about the influence of these characteristics on sentencing. Such an assessment would require detailed information for each category showing the presence or absence of factors that are legally intended to affect sentencing, such as weapon use, victim injury, dollar loss, and other specified factors.

Women were substantially less likely to be confined than men who were convicted of similar offenses. In all, 82% of men and 55% of women were sentenced to be incarcerated. Black offenders were slightly more likely to be incarcerated than white offenders in the same categories, except that white property felons had a slightly higher incarceration rate than black offenders convicted of offenses in the same category, and incarceration rates for black and white misdemeanants were about equal. Hispanic offenders convicted of misdemeanors (particularly immigration misdemeanors) were much more likely to be incarcerated than non-Hispanic misdemeanants. Among drug and public-order felons, Hispanic offenders were more likely to be incarcerated than were non-Hispanic offenders with the same category of convictions. More detailed analysis of offense characteristics might show that most of these apparent disparities reflect factors recognized as a legitimate basis for sentencing, such as weapons use and offenders' prior records.

Offenders with a history of prior convictions were substantially more likely to be sentenced to incarceration than were first offenders. Fraudulent property felons and misdemeanants age 19 or 20 were slightly less likely to be incarcerated than older offenders convicted of similar offenses, perhaps in part because most of them had shorter prior records. Older (over 40) misdemeanants also were less likely than those of intermediate age to be incarcerated. In most other offense categories, age bore little relationship to sentence. Better educated offenders were somewhat less likely to be incarcerated than high school dropouts, except for those convicted of fraudulent property offenses.

Relationship of prison term to offender characteristics (table 4.5)

A detailed study of factors affecting sentencing found that "nearly all of the aggregate differences among sentences for whites, blacks, and Hispanics during 1989-90 can be attributed to characteristics of offenses and offenders that current law and sentencing guidelines establish as legitimate considerations in sentencing decisions."⁴ For most offenses, younger persons were sentenced to shorter terms than older offenders. Over all offenses, women received sentences averaging 43% shorter than those imposed on men.

Convicted offenders with no prior convictions received sentences 42% shorter than offenders who had previously served prison terms exceeding 1 year.

⁴ McDonald, Douglas C., and Kenneth E. Carlson, *Sentencing in the Federal Courts: Does Race Matter?* Bureau of Justice Statistics, December 1993 (NCJ-145328).

Table 4.1 Sentence types in cases terminated, by offense, 1992

Most serious offense of conviction	Total offenders sentenced	Percent of offenders convicted and sentenced to:			
		Incarceration ^a	Probation ^b	Split or mixed sentence ^c	Fine
All offenses	52,348	65.8%	33.6%	7.4%	7.7%
Felonies	42,360	77.5%	29.7%	8.5%	1.1%
Violent offenses	2,958	93.4%	14.8%	8.8%	.5%
Murder ^d	141	92.9	12.1	5.7	.7
Negligent manslaughter	29	72.4	37.9	13.8	3.4
Assault	336	80.0	25.4	7.8	1.8
Robbery	2,034	97.9	11.5	9.4	—
Rape	193	90.1	14.1	5.7	1.6
Other sex offenses ^d	135	71.1	35.6	8.1	1.5
Kidnaping	72	88.9	20.8	9.7	0
Threats against the President	18	—	—	—	—
Property offenses	11,700	55.4%	50.5%	8.0%	1.8%
Fraudulent	9,231	54.7%	51.3%	8.3%	2.0%
Embezzlement	1,456	49.6	55.6	7.0	1.4
Fraud ^d	6,642	55.8	50.2	8.5	2.3
Forgery	558	52.2	52.4	5.4	.5
Counterfeiting	575	57.3	53.0	11.7	1.2
Other	2,469	58.2%	47.4%	6.8%	1.2%
Burglary	132	86.4	21.2	7.6	0
Larceny ^d	1,543	46.7	58.7	6.7	1.2
Motor vehicle theft	325	76.9	27.5	4.6	.3
Arson and explosives	158	76.6	27.2	7.6	3.8
Transportation of stolen property	260	77.3	30.4	9.2	1.5
Other property offense felonies ^d	51	58.8	49.0	7.8	0
Drug offenses	18,583	91.1%	17.3%	8.9%	.4%
Trafficking	18,443	91.4	17.0	8.8	.3
Possession and other drug felonies	140	50.0	57.9	12.1	4.3
Public order offenses	9,112	72.7%	33.0%	8.1%	1.9%
Regulatory	1,179	45.2%	56.3%	7.9%	6.3%
Agriculture	85	40.0	61.2	4.7	3.5
Antitrust	70	25.7	—	7.1	44.3
Food and drug	54	29.6	—	1.9	18.5
Transportation	79	35.4	73.4	11.4	2.5
Civil rights	60	80.0	36.7	20.0	3.3
Communications	89	20.2	—	2.2	1.1
Custom laws	82	51.2	48.8	8.5	8.5
Postal laws	45	31.1	—	0	0
Other regulatory offenses	615	51.2	54.3	8.6	2.9
Other	7,933	76.7%	29.6%	8.2%	1.2%
Weapons	3,210	86.0	20.6	7.3	.7
Immigration offenses	2,029	79.5	24.5	6.7	.7
Tax law violations ^d	761	50.9	65.3	17.9	1.7
Bribery	279	43.4	61.6	7.2	1.4
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	227	61.2	44.5	7.5	1.3
National defense	64	53.1	35.9	4.7	14.1
Escape	469	93.4	11.1	4.9	.4
Racketeering and extortion	581	81.4	27.2	11.0	1.2
Gambling	213	42.7	56.8	5.6	6.1
Obscene material ^d	38	28.9	—	0	15.8
Migratory birds	8	—	—	—	—
All other felonies ^d	54	42.6	61.1	7.4	3.7
Misdemeanors^d	9,989	16.3%	50.6%	3.0%	35.8%
Fraudulent property offenses	1,248	27.0	70.2	3.4	5.4
Larceny	1,569	12.9	70.7	3.4	19.6
Drug possession ^d	909	35.5	62.8	4.5	5.6
Immigration	317	70.3	24.6	3.2	7.6
Traffic offenses	4,424	5.6	32.6	2.2	63.8
Other misdemeanors	1,522	19.8	64.7	3.8	19.1

Note: Total excludes 1 defendant whose disposition could not be determined but includes 156 convicted offenders whose sentence could not be determined. Total includes defendants for whom offense category could not be determined.

—Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

^a All sentences to incarceration, including split, mixed, life, indeterminate, and youth sentences.

^b Includes offenders with split and mixed sentences.

^c Sentences to probation combined with incarceration.

^d See data note 1.

See also data note 6.

Table 4.2 Type and length of sentence imposed, by offense, 1992

Most serious offense of conviction	Offenders convicted and sentenced in cases terminated in 1992							
	Number				Sentence length			
					Incarceration ^c		Probation ^b	
	Total	Incarceration ^a	Probation ^b	Fine	Mean	Median	Mean	Median
All offenses	52,348	34,352	17,558	4,018	62.6 mo	33.0 mo	35.1 mo	36.0 mo
Felonies	42,360	32,735	12,533	459	64.9 mo	36.0 mo	40.9 mo	36.0 mo
Violent offenses	2,958	2,761	438	14	94.8 mo	66.0 mo	45.2 mo	36.0 mo
Murder ^d	141	131	17	1	143.8	108.0	—	—
Negligent manslaughter	29	21	11	1	22.6	14.0	—	—
Assault	336	268	85	6	43.9	33.0	32.0	36.0
Robbery	2,034	1,991	233	1	101.5	72.0	46.1	36.0
Rape	193	173	27	3	82.4	36.0	42.4	36.0
Other sex offenses ^d	135	96	48	2	48.9	24.0	41.0	36.0
Kidnaping	72	64	15	0	146.8	97.0	—	—
Threats against the President	18	17	2	0	—	—	—	—
Property offenses	11,700	6,458	5,879	209	22.7 mo	12.0 mo	38.2 mo	36.0 mo
Fraudulent	9,231	5,023	4,711	180	21.3 mo	12.0 mo	38.3 mo	36.0 mo
Embezzlement	1,456	713	799	20	16.3	6.0	37.6	36.0
Fraud ^d	6,642	3,690	3,316	150	22.6	14.0	38.8	36.0
Forgery	558	291	292	3	18.7	12.0	35.7	36.0
Counterfeiting	575	329	304	7	20.0	14.0	36.0	36.0
Other	2,469	1,435	1,168	29	27.6 mo	15.0 mo	38.2 mo	36.0 mo
Burglary	132	114	28	0	52.9	36.0	30.6	24.0
Larceny ^d	1,543	720	904	18	18.6	12.0	37.6	36.0
Motor vehicle theft	325	249	89	1	21.8	15.0	48.3	36.0
Arson and explosives	158	121	43	6	71.4	36.0	34.5	36.0
Transportation of stolen property	260	201	79	4	29.9	20.0	41.1	36.0
Other property offense felonies ^d	51	30	25	0	12.1	6.0	30.6	36.0
Drug offenses	18,583	16,913	3,212	66	84.1 mo	60.0 mo	49.8 mo	36.0 mo
Trafficking	18,443	16,843	3,131	60	84.3	60.0	50.3	36.0
Possession and other drug felonies	140	70	81	6	39.0	28.5	31.7	36.0
Public order offenses	9,112	6,600	3,000	170	43.8 mo	21.0 mo	36.0 mo	36.0 mo
Regulatory	1,179	533	664	74	28.8 mo	13.0 mo	33.2 mo	36.0 mo
Agriculture	85	34	52	3	8.6	6.0	25.5	24.0
Antitrust	70	18	26	31	—	—	36.7	36.0
Food and drug	54	16	29	10	—	—	26.5	24.0
Transportation	79	28	58	2	28.0	9.5	31.9	36.0
Civil rights	60	48	22	2	34.1	21.0	30.6	36.0
Communications	89	18	72	1	—	—	32.1	36.0
Custom laws	82	42	40	7	13.7	9.0	38.8	36.0
Postal laws	45	14	31	0	—	—	37.1	36.0
Other regulatory offenses	615	315	334	18	33.3	21.0	34.3	36.0
Other	7,933	6,067	2,336	96	45.1 mo	21.0 mo	36.7 mo	36.0 mo
Weapons	3,210	2,755	660	21	64.6	30.0	38.4	36.0
Immigration offenses	2,029	1,596	492	15	15.8	10.0	29.0	36.0
Tax law violations ^d	761	387	496	13	22.2	12.0	39.8	36.0
Bribery	279	121	172	4	28.5	18.0	34.9	36.0
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	227	139	101	3	32.2	21.0	35.8	36.0
National defense	64	34	23	9	29.7	11.5	32.4	36.0
Escape	469	437	52	2	21.3	15.0	36.2	36.0
Racketeering and extortion	581	473	158	7	81.7	42.0	51.8	36.0
Gambling	213	91	121	13	24.7	12.0	32.8	36.0
Obscene material ^d	38	11	21	6	—	—	32.6	24.0
Migratory birds	8	0	7	1	...	...	—	—
All other felonies ^d	54	23	33	2	8.0	5.0	33.3	36.0
Misdemeanors^d	9,989	1,617	5,025	3,559	9.4 mo	4.0 mo	20.8 mo	12.0 mo
Fraudulent property offenses	1,248	335	871	67	4.9	2.0	28.2	36.0
Larceny	1,569	202	1,109	308	6.9	5.0	17.7	12.0
Drug possession ^d	909	308	545	49	18.2	6.0	23.8	12.0
Immigration	317	223	78	24	9.6	3.0	29.5	36.0
Traffic offenses	4,424	249	1,441	2,822	5.2	2.0	14.3	12.0
Other misdemeanors	1,522	300	981	289	9.3	4.0	25.0	24.0

Note: Total excludes 1 defendant whose disposition could not be determined, but includes 156 convicted offenders whose sentence could not be determined. Total exceeds sum of individual sanctions because split and mixed sentences are counted in both prison and probation. Total includes defendants for whom offense category could not be determined.

—Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

...No cases of this type occurred in the data.

^a All sentences to incarceration, including split, mixed, life, indeterminate, and youth sentences.

^b Includes offenders with split and mixed sentences.

^c Excludes life sentences and indeterminate sentences for youthful or drug offenders (0.03% of all incarcerations).

^d See data note 1.

See also data note 6.

Table 4.3 Sentences imposed on convicted offenders, by offense of conviction and method of disposition, 1992

Offense of conviction and method of disposition	Number of convicted offenders	Number of offenders in terminated cases convicted and sentenced to:			Offenders sentenced to some incarceration		
		Incarceration ^a	Probation ^b	Fine	Percent of convicted offenders	Sentence length ^c	
						Mean	Median
All offenses	52,348	34,352	17,558	4,018	65.8%	62.6 mo	33.0 mo
Guilty plea ^d	46,653	29,425	16,629	3,706	63.3	51.1	30.0
Trial ^e	5,695	4,927	929	312	86.5	131.5	97.0
Felonies	42,360	32,735	12,533	459	77.5%	64.9 mo	36.0 mo
Guilty plea	37,157	27,868	11,781	411	75.2	53.2	30.0
Trial	5,203	4,867	752	48	93.5	132.8	97.0
Violent offenses	2,958	2,761	438	14	93.4%	94.8 mo	66.0 mo
Guilty plea	2,538	2,356	388	12	92.9	84.3	63.0
Trial	420	405	50	2	96.4	157.4	115.0
Property offenses							
Fraudulent offenses	9,231	5,023	4,711	180	54.7%	21.3 mo	12.0 mo
Guilty plea	8,576	4,484	4,509	167	52.6	18.7	12.0
Trial	655	539	202	13	82.3	42.5	24.0
Other offenses	2,469	1,435	1,168	29	58.2%	27.6 mo	15.0 mo
Guilty plea	2,305	1,303	1,120	28	56.6	22.9	14.0
Trial	164	132	48	1	80.5	75.5	36.0
Drug offenses	18,583	16,913	3,212	66	91.1%	84.1 mo	60.0 mo
Guilty plea	15,629	14,018	2,963	56	89.8	68.5	51.0
Trial	2,954	2,895	249	10	98.0	161.2	123.0
Public order offenses							
Regulatory offenses	1,179	533	664	74	45.2%	28.8 mo	13.0 mo
Guilty plea	1,059	447	625	65	42.2	24.6	12.0
Trial	120	86	39	9	71.7	50.4	24.0
Other offenses	7,933	6,067	2,336	96	76.7%	45.1 mo	21.0 mo
Guilty plea	7,045	5,259	2,172	83	74.9	36.8	18.0
Trial	888	808	164	13	91.0	98.4	44.5
Misdemeanors	9,988	1,617	5,025	3,559	16.3%	9.4 mo	4.0 mo
Guilty plea	9,496	1,557	4,848	3,295	16.5	8.9	3.0
Trial	492	60	177	264	12.2	20.8	6.0
Note: Total excludes 1 defendant whose disposition could not be determined but includes 156 convicted offenders whose sentence could not be determined. Total includes defendants for whom offense category could not be determined.			^b Includes offenders with split and mixed sentences.				
^a All sentences to incarceration, including split, mixed, life, indeterminate, and youth sentences.			^c Excludes offenders sentenced to life sentences and indeterminate sentences for youthful or drug offenders. Includes prison portion of split or mixed sentences.				
			^d Includes <i>nolo contendere</i> .				
			See data note 6.				

Table 4.4 Convicted offenders sentenced to incarceration, by offense and offender characteristics, 1992

Of all offenders convicted in cases terminated in 1992, the percent who were incarcerated									
Offender characteristic	Total number of offenders	All offenses	Violent offenses	Felonies					Misdemeanors
				Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses		
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other	
All offenders	52,348	65.6%	93.3%	54.4%	58.1%	91.0%	45.2%	76.5%	16.2%
Sex									
Male	29,146	81.9%	95.3%	61.9%	65.9%	94.1%	53.8%	83.0%	32.7%
Female	5,514	55.2	85.9	47.4	36.4	80.3	34.4	57.3	13.0
Race									
White	20,084	75.9%	93.8%	59.3%	62.7%	90.9%	48.6%	77.9%	25.8%
Black	10,300	80.8	97.0	56.0	55.5	94.5	61.8	86.6	25.5
Other	1,349	73.5	92.4	47.7	52.5	92.1	58.8	74.6	20.2
Ethnicity									
Hispanic	7,846	87.2%	94.7%	58.0%	54.8%	96.0%	55.6%	84.4%	53.3%
Non-Hispanic	26,572	75.1	94.7	57.8	60.0	90.9	49.9	79.6	20.6
Age									
19-20 years	1,473	77.9%	96.9%	44.7%	58.6%	93.9%	—	84.0%	14.9%
21-30 years	12,606	80.3	96.2	55.0	57.9	92.4	56.8	86.4	30.3
31-40 years	11,166	78.7	94.7	58.3	60.5	92.0	48.2	82.4	28.0
Over 40 years	9,016	72.4	90.7	60.0	60.2	92.9	49.9	71.6	18.1
Education									
Less than high school graduate	6,621	83.2%	96.3%	54.0%	65.0%	94.1%	62.8%	84.9%	31.7%
High school graduate	11,388	75.5	95.0	54.9	57.8	91.5	49.1	80.8	21.5
Some college	6,267	70.9	91.8	58.3	50.1	89.5	48.4	73.8	16.3
College graduate	2,372	67.6	73.4	66.9	65.6	85.9	48.0	64.6	14.6
Criminal record									
No convictions	16,916	68.1%	86.2%	50.2%	43.8%	89.5%	44.0%	62.8%	16.2%
Prior adult conviction									
Never incarcerated	7,349	80.1	96.5	59.0	57.5	93.6	58.9	76.0	32.5
Incarcerated									
1 year or less	2,438	92.0	97.7	76.2	81.9	97.1	77.8	94.7	64.6
More than 1 year	6,452	95.9	99.0	89.5	88.8	98.2	93.9	96.7	79.8
Note: Excludes corporations. Offenders are classified by the most serious offense of conviction.					* Includes offenders for whom these characteristics are unknown.				
—Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.					See data note 7: Offender characteristics are not comparable with previous years' compendia.				

Table 4.5 Average incarceration sentence lengths imposed, by offense and offender characteristics, 1992

Offender characteristic	Average sentence length for offenders convicted of:							
	Felonies							
	All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses		Misdemeanors
			Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other	
All offenders*	62.6 mo	94.8 mo	21.3 mo	27.6 mo	84.1 mo	28.8 mo	45.1 mo	9.4 mo
Sex								
Male	68.7 mo	96.5 mo	21.3 mo	27.1 mo	88.0 mo	28.8 mo	48.7 mo	13.7 mo
Female	39.1	52.6	13.1	16.4	59.3	20.1	28.0	11.2
Race								
White	56.8 mo	92.4 mo	20.4 mo	28.0 mo	73.6 mo	27.6 mo	42.4 mo	12.6 mo
Black	84.1	103.9	17.3	20.6	106.9	36.0	65.9	13.5
Other	60.8	76.1	16.7	22.9	77.2	20.8	47.0	—
Ethnicity								
Hispanic	63.2 mo	84.9 mo	15.9 mo	20.0 mo	80.5 mo	19.6 mo	26.8 mo	16.7 mo
Non-Hispanic	66.3	94.7	19.7	26.2	87.2	30.2	56.7	11.4
Age								
19-20 years	57.9 mo	75.2 mo	13.1 mo	16.3 mo	69.0 mo	—	38.2 mo	7.6 mo
21-30 years	65.8	85.6	14.4	21.8	83.3	25.1	47.2	12.1
31-40 years	66.4	98.2	20.0	28.9	83.7	28.3	51.7	17.1
Over 40 years	65.9	112.3	22.6	28.9	94.4	29.3	46.1	16.1
Education								
Less than high school graduate	72.7 mo	91.5 mo	18.8 mo	26.0 mo	88.1 mo	26.1 mo	54.4 mo	13.7 mo
High school graduate	69.1	94.2	18.6	26.3	88.6	29.6	56.9	17.0
Some college	59.2	95.2	19.0	26.1	82.1	21.2	41.6	13.6
College graduate	46.6	69.3	22.9	28.0	80.6	30.9	34.0	20.1
Criminal record								
No convictions	54.2 mo	65.8 mo	17.6 mo	21.9 mo	72.1 mo	22.5 mo	28.7 mo	18.2 mo
Prior adult conviction								
Never incarcerated	60.6	63.7	16.8	19.6	80.6	25.4	30.7	8.3
Incarcerated								
1 year or less	65.0	73.9	19.1	26.0	93.3	20.4	35.0	15.1
More than 1 year	93.1	134.3	27.7	33.1	129.1	53.0	70.3	16.4
Note: Excludes corporations and offenders sentenced to life sentences and indeterminate sentences for youthful or drug offenders. Includes prison portion of split or mixed sentences. —Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.					* Includes offenders for whom these characteristics are unknown. See data note 7: Offender characteristics are not comparable with previous years' compendia.			

Table 4.6 Medians of incarceration sentence lengths imposed, by offense and offender characteristics, 1992

Offender characteristic	Median sentence length for offenders convicted of:							
	Felonies							
	All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses		Misdemeanors
			Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other	
All offenders*	33.0 mo	66.0 mo	12.0 mo	15.0 mo	60.0 mo	13.0 mo	21.0 mo	4.0 mo
Sex								
Male	37.0 mo	70.0 mo	13.0 mo	15.0 mo	40.0 mo	14.0 mo	24.0 mo	6.0 mo
Female	21.0	41.0	8.0	11.0	60.0	15.0	14.0	4.0
Race								
White	30.0 mo	66.0 mo	12.0 mo	16.0 mo	57.0 mo	14.0 mo	21.0 mo	6.0 mo
Black	57.0	78.0	12.0	12.0	72.0	19.0	30.0	6.0
Other	30.0	37.0	12.0	15.5	57.0	12.0	18.0	—
Ethnicity								
Hispanic	33.0 mo	63.0 mo	8.0 mo	13.0 mo	60.0 mo	10.0 mo	15.0 mo	5.0 mo
Non-Hispanic	36.0	66.0	12.0	15.0	60.0	15.0	27.0	6.0
Age								
19-20 years	36.0 mo	51.0 mo	8.0 mo	12.0 mo	60.0 mo	—	21.0 mo	5.5 mo
21-30 years	36.0	63.0	10.0	15.0	60.0	12.0	23.0	6.0
31-40 years	37.0	70.0	12.0	16.0	60.0	17.0	24.0	6.0
Over 40 years	33.0	78.0	15.0	15.0	63.0	15.0	21.0	6.0
Education								
Less than high school graduate	46.0 mo	64.0 mo	12.0 mo	15.0 mo	60.0 mo	14.5 mo	24.0 mo	6.0 mo
High school graduate	41.0	70.0	12.0	15.0	60.0	16.0	27.0	6.0
Some college	33.0	60.0	12.0	18.0	60.0	12.0	21.0	6.0
College graduate	24.0	60.0	15.0	15.5	57.0	18.0	18.0	12.0
Criminal record								
No convictions	30.0 mo	46.0 mo	11.0 mo	12.0 mo	51.0 mo	12.0 mo	12.0 mo	6.0 mo
Prior adult conviction								
Never incarcerated	36.0	51.0	10.0	12.0	60.0	15.0	15.0	4.0
Incarcerated								
1 year or less	36.0	63.0	13.0	15.0	63.0	12.0	21.0	7.5
More than 1 year	51.0	105.0	21.0	20.0	96.0	22.5	30.0	11.5
Note: Excludes corporations and offenders sentenced to life sentences and indeterminate sentences for youthful or drug offenders. Includes prison portion of split or mixed sentences.				* Includes offenders for whom these characteristics are unknown. See data note 7: Offender characteristics are not comparable with previous years' compendia.				
—Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.								

Chapter 5

Corrections

Under the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, applicable to offenses committed on or after November 1, 1987, Federal prisoners are no longer released from prison under the authority of the U.S. Parole Commission. The act provides that Federal judges may sentence convicted offenders to terms of probation supervision and/or to terms of incarceration followed by a period of supervised release that they specify at the time of sentencing.

In 1992, 3,289 offenders were paroled under the “old law,” while 12,663 entered supervised release under the Sentencing Reform Act (table 5.5). Offenders incarcerated under the old law were eligible for release to parole supervision after completing a third or less of their prison terms. Offenders who remained in prison until their mandatory release date were possibly subject to a period of post-release community supervision.

Offenders under supervision, whether probation, parole, or supervised release, are normally required to meet certain standard conditions, such as reporting to their supervising officers on a specified regular schedule, informing supervising officers of their places of residence, and refraining from new violations of law. Sentencing judges may also impose special conditions such as participating in substance abuse treatment or psychological counseling, remaining in a specified area, or performing community service.

Active supervision can terminate because of two events. A temporary removal to inactive status can occur either because of a violation (usually absconding, a warrant for arrest, or failure to appear for a hearing) or for some other reason such as long term hospitalization. A permanent closure of supervision occurs in three ways: if the offender successfully completes the supervision term without violating conditions, if the offender is returned to prison following a violation of conditions or conviction of a new crime, or for administrative rea-

sons. Tables in this chapter classify terminations of active supervision as “no violation” (a successful completion or a removal without violations), as technical violations or new crimes (removals with violations or returns to prison), or as administrative case closures.

Violation of the conditions of supervision or arrest for a new offense can result in imposition of additional restrictions or in removal from active supervision. Removal from active supervision may entail incarceration of a probationer or reincarceration of an offender who was under parole or supervised release. Offenders who are removed from active supervision with violations but are not incarcerated may have some other action taken against them, such as deportation, issuance of an arrest warrant, assignment to community corrections, or supervision by some other State or local authority.

The rate at which offenders successfully complete (or violate) a period of parole or probation supervision depends upon the length of the supervision term (which may reflect characteristics of the offense or offender), the stringency of supervision conditions, and the strictness of supervisory review. Statistics on violation rates, therefore, reflect a combination of the behavior of the offender, the supervision system, and the time under supervision.

Probation outcomes (tables 5.1 and 5.2)

In 1992 20,812 offenders completed one or more terms of active probation supervision (table 5.1). Eighty-six percent of probation terminations were either successful completions of the term of supervision or were administrative closures such as death or incarceration for a prior offense. Fourteen percent were removals or revocations for technical violations (11%) or new crimes (3%).

Violations by offense. Probation sentences were frequently imposed on certain types of white collar of-

fenders (see chapter 4). Violation rates for regulatory felonies (10%) and tax law felonies including tax fraud (4%) were lower than the average for all probationers with felony convictions: probationers convicted on felony charges of gambling and racketeering or extortion were also less likely than average to have violations entailing removal or incarceration.

The rate of removal or reincarceration for violations or new crimes was relatively high among offenders who had been convicted of violent felonies (21%), larceny felonies (25%), forgery (27%), or weapons felonies (19%).

Offender characteristics. Offenders with higher levels of education experienced lower violation rates than those with lesser education. Among offenders whose drug history is known, drug abusers were 8 times as likely to have a probation termination for violating conditions of drug use than were offenders originally believed not to be drug abusers. The offenders with known histories of drug abuse also had higher levels of non-drug use technical violations and new crimes than did the remaining probationers.

Outcomes of parole and supervised release (tables 5.3 and 5.4)

A total of 16,033 offenders who had been released to parole or supervised release completed their supervision in 1992. Over 10% of the terminations were removal from supervision or reincarcerations for commission of a new crime. Another 24% were for technical violations.

The violation rate for offenders terminating parole or supervised release in each major offense category was substantially higher than the corresponding rate for offenders terminating probation. The higher violation rate after parole or supervised release is affected by a number of factors. First, all paroled (or supervised release) offenders were initially sentenced to prison—a determination

that probably reflected the seriousness of the offenses and the offenders' prior record (see chapter 4). Second, for this and other reasons, supervision and release conditions may be more stringent for this group than for probationers. Finally, variations in the length of supervision time may contribute to the chance of failure.

Violations by offense. Offenders originally convicted of robbery (19%) or weapons felonies (16%) committed more new crimes while under supervision than other felons. Moreover, offenders in these categories terminated supervision with technical violations more often than other felons, as did those with original felony convictions for burglary (39%), larceny (36%), and escape (45%).

Felons convicted of certain white collar offenses had lower rates of violation than the average felony offender: embezzlement (16% technical violations, 3% new crimes), fraud (19% technical), regulatory offenses (13% technical, 6% new crimes), and tax law violations (3% technical, 2% new crimes).

Offender characteristics. Although felons convicted of drug offenses had slightly fewer technical violations and new crimes than other felons, offenders known to have a history of drug abuse violated their terms of supervision in 49% of terminations (18% for drug use, 12% for new crimes, and 19% for nondrug technical violations), compared to 23% of supervision terminations for offenders with no previously known drug use (table 5.4). As with probationers, offenders with higher levels of education who terminated parole or supervised release had lower levels of each form of violation than did offenders with low levels of education.

Violation rate (table 5.5)

Fewer than 1% of offenders sentenced to probation in 1992 committed a new crime during the first year of their supervision. Another 2% to 3% (for felons and misdemeanants,

respectively) were terminated for technical violations. Slightly over 1% of offenders admitted to terms of supervised release committed new crimes during the first year of supervision. Parolees and the few prisoners under mandatory release had higher violation rates than other offenders. The difference is probably explained by the fact that offenders entering parole in 1992 had been sentenced under the old law and therefore had served longer prison terms than offenders who entered supervised release.

Because the likelihood of a violation increases as the period of supervision increases, the annual violation rate, which more clearly reflects differences among offender groups, is generally lower than the overall violation rate for similar groups during the total period of supervision.

Time served in prison (tables 5.6 and 5.7)

In 1992, a total 26,134 prisoners were released for the first time from the custody of the U.S. Bureau of Prisons after serving sentences imposed by U.S. district courts for violations of the U.S. Code (table 5.6).¹

Including credits for time spent in jail prior to final disposition, inmates first released in 1992 served an average of 24 months—96% of the sentence imposed for the most serious offense—in confinement. Since 1989, the average length of time served has increased by 26% (from 18.7 months), and the percentage of imposed sentence increased from 86% in 1989 to 96% in 1992, reflecting the influence of sentencing guidelines.

Violent offenders served terms more than twice as long as the average (4.7 years), while terms for public-order offenders were about half the average (12 months). Because some violent offenders with long sentences are still subject to preguidelines provisions for early release, such as parole and time credited for good behavior, they served an average of 83% of their sentences, while inmates convicted of public-order offenses served 100% of their sentences. (A few inmates may serve substantially more than their initial sentences if resentenced for additional offenses while incarcerated).

Prisoners convicted of drug trafficking offenses (including sales, importation, and manufacture) served an average of 35 months in 1992, 53% longer than the average time served by the cohort of similar offenders released in 1986.

Prisoners released in 1992 who were sentenced to 5-year terms for their most serious offense actually served an average of 3 years and 10 months (table 5.7). Those with 10-year terms actually served on average 5 years and 8 months, and those sentenced to 20 years actually served on average 8 years and 6 months in prison. Many of these prisoners were serving nonguidelines sentences. In contrast, prisoners with sentences of 1 or 2 years served approximately their entire terms.

At each level of imposed sentences over 1 year, violent offenders remained in prison for a somewhat longer time than average, ranging from a fraction of a month longer for 2-year sentences to 14 months longer for 10 and 20-year sentences.

Prisoner movements (table 5.8)

In 1992 the U.S. Bureau of Prisons received 34,407 prisoners directly from sentences imposed by U.S. district courts. Another 12,499 persons were committed to prison for having violated conditional release, as a result of sentences by military or other

¹ U.S. Bureau of Prisons facilities hold many other kinds of inmates, such as material witnesses, probation and parole violators, prisoners held for other jurisdictions, and offenders convicted of violating the D.C. Code or sentenced by D.C. Superior Court or the courts martial. All these inmates are excluded from this discussion.

courts, or for treatment or examination. Forty-three percent of the district court commitments were for drug trafficking, and another 31% were for offenses classified as public-order offenses. Most of the imprisoned public-order offenders were convicted of violations of immigration laws.

In all, commitments in 1992 exceeded releases by 7,049 with the result that the Federal prisoner population increased by 11% during the year. The prison population in most categories of offenses decreased during 1992, but the number of offenders imprisoned for drug offenses increased by 6,097 and for weapons offenses by 1,170.

Table 5.1 Outcomes of probation supervision, by offense, 1992

Most serious offense of conviction	Number of probation terminations	Percent of probation supervisions terminating with:						
		Total	No violation	Technical violations ^a			New crime ^b	Administrative case closures
				Drug use	Fugitive status	Other		
All offenders	20,956	100.0%	81.0%	2.2%	1.3%	7.1%	3.5%	5.0%
Felonies	12,225	100.0%	80.3%	2.4%	1.1%	6.4%	3.5%	6.3%
Violent offenses	329	100.0%	70.5%	5.2%	.6%	11.9%	3.6%	8.2%
Murder ^c	8	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negligent manslaughter	9	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assault	68	100.0	70.6	4.4	0	10.3	8.8	5.9
Robbery	111	100.0	56.8	11.7	.9	13.5	2.7	14.4
Rape	28	100.0	67.9	0	0	21.4	7.1	3.6
Other sex offenses ^c	93	100.0	91.4	0	0	5.4	0	3.2
Kidnaping	4	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Threats against the President	8	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Property offenses	6,789	100.0%	79.3%	2.4%	1.3%	7.6%	3.7%	5.7%
Fraudulent	5,369	100.0%	81.2%	2.0%	1.0%	6.8%	3.3%	5.7%
Embezzlement	1,284	100.0	85.1	2.3	.7	5.1	2.3	4.4
Fraud ^c	3,296	100.0	82.3	1.2	1.0	6.0	3.5	6.1
Forgery	540	100.0	67.6	6.1	1.7	14.4	4.4	5.6
Counterfeiting	249	100.0	77.1	2.8	2.0	8.8	2.8	6.4
Other	1,420	100.0%	71.9%	3.8%	2.3%	10.8%	5.3%	6.0%
Burglary	36	100.0	66.7	2.8	5.6	16.7	8.3	0
Larceny ^c	976	100.0	68.5	4.8	2.7	12.3	5.4	6.3
Motor vehicle theft	148	100.0	75.7	1.4	0	10.1	6.1	6.8
Arson and explosives	79	100.0	84.8	1.3	2.5	3.8	2.5	5.1
Transportation of stolen property	157	100.0	83.4	1.3	1.3	4.5	5.1	4.5
Other property offense felonies ^c	24	100.0	75.0	4.2	0	8.3	0	12.5
Drug offenses	2,251	100.0%	81.3%	2.7%	.9%	4.4%	3.3%	7.4%
Trafficking	2,218	100.0	81.1	2.7	.9	4.4	3.3	7.5
Possession and other drug felonies	33	100.0	90.9	6.1	0	0	3.0	0
Public order offenses	2,856	100.0%	83.1%	1.9%	.9%	4.5%	3.0%	6.6%
Regulatory	505	100.0%	83.8%	1.8%	1.2%	5.0%	1.6%	6.7%
Agriculture	15	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Antitrust	38	100.0	92.1	0	0	0	0	7.9
Food and drug	19	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation	29	100.0	82.8	0	0	6.9	6.9	3.4
Civil rights	22	100.0	86.4	4.5	0	4.5	0	4.5
Communications	40	100.0	92.5	0	0	0	5.0	2.5
Custom laws	45	100.0	80.0	2.2	0	4.4	4.4	8.9
Postal laws	45	100.0	84.4	2.2	2.2	8.9	0	2.2
Other regulatory offenses	252	100.0	80.6	2.4	1.6	6.3	.8	8.3
Other	2,351	100.0%	82.9%	1.9%	.9%	4.4%	3.3%	6.6%
Weapons	683	100.0	76.1	4.8	1.3	6.4	6.0	5.3
Immigration offenses	343	100.0	77.6	1.2	2.0	7.0	4.1	8.2
Tax law violations ^c	619	100.0	90.5	.5	.3	2.6	1.0	5.2
Bribery	148	100.0	88.5	0	.7	3.4	2.0	5.4
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	88	100.0	81.8	2.3	0	2.3	5.7	8.0
National defense	28	100.0	89.3	0	0	3.6	0	7.1
Escape	52	100.0	78.8	0	1.9	5.8	9.6	3.8
Racketeering and extortion	205	100.0	89.3	.5	0	2.4	.5	7.3
Gambling	138	100.0	81.2	.7	0	1.4	0	16.7
Obscene material ^c	33	100.0	90.9	3.0	0	0	3.0	3.0
Migratory birds	6	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other felonies ^c	8	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Misdemeanors^c	8,731	100.0%	81.9%	1.9%	1.6%	8.0%	3.5%	3.1%
Fraudulent property offenses	1,083	100.0	84.9	1.8	1.5	6.4	2.2	3.2
Larceny	1,033	100.0	82.6	1.9	1.0	8.0	3.3	3.2
Drug possession ^c	970	100.0	74.5	5.3	1.6	10.5	4.3	3.7
Immigration	345	100.0	76.8	1.2	4.6	10.7	4.9	1.7
Traffic offenses	3,016	100.0	82.0	1.6	1.9	8.2	4.3	2.0
Other misdemeanors	2,284	100.0	83.9	1.1	1.1	7.1	2.5	4.2

Note: Total includes terminations of supervision for offenders whose offense category could not be determined. The number of offenders who terminated probation supervision in 1992 was 20,812.

—Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

^a Supervision terminated with incarceration or removal to inactive status for violation of supervision conditions other than charges for new offenses.

^b Supervision terminated with incarceration or removal to inactive status after arrest for a "major" or "minor" offense.

^c See data note 1.

See also data note 8.

Table 5.2 Characteristics of offenders terminating probation supervision, 1992

Offender characteristic	Number of probation terminations	Percent of probation supervisions terminating with:						
		Total	No violation	Technical violations ^a			New crime ^b	Administrative case closures
				Drug use	Fugitive status	Other		
All offenders	20,956	100.0%	81.0%	2.2%	1.3%	7.1%	3.5%	5.0%
Sex								
Male	15,704	100.0%	79.7%	2.2%	1.4%	7.5%	3.7%	5.5%
Female	5,251	100.0	84.9	2.1	1.1	5.8	2.7	3.4
Race								
White	14,859	100.0%	83.9%	1.6%	1.1%	5.1%	3.0%	5.3%
Black	5,286	100.0	72.5	4.0	1.9	12.4	4.8	4.4
Other	772	100.0	82.0	.5	1.7	9.8	3.1	2.8
Ethnicity								
Hispanic	1,893	100.0%	77.5%	2.6%	2.4%	8.0%	3.9%	5.6%
Non-Hispanic	19,020	100.0	81.3	2.2	1.2	7.0	3.4	4.9
Age								
16-18 years	99	100.0%	73.7%	1.0%	6.1%	15.2%	3.0%	1.0%
19-20 years	425	100.0	69.2	2.8	3.3	16.5	6.4	1.9
21-30 years	5,684	100.0	75.4	3.2	2.1	10.3	5.0	4.0
31-40 years	6,825	100.0	79.5	2.8	1.3	7.8	3.8	4.7
Over 40 years	7,862	100.0	87.0	.9	.6	3.5	1.9	6.1
Education								
Less than high school graduate	6,076	100.0%	75.1%	3.3%	1.7%	10.0%	4.3%	5.5%
High school graduate	8,030	100.0	82.1	2.1	1.3	7.0	3.5	4.1
Some college	4,542	100.0	83.7	1.7	1.1	5.4	3.1	5.0
College graduate	2,191	100.0	87.9	.6	.5	2.6	1.8	6.7
Drug abuse								
No known abuse	16,810	100.0%	84.2%	1.0%	1.2%	5.7%	3.0%	4.9%
Drug history	3,519	100.0	64.3	8.3	2.1	13.5	5.9	6.0
Note: Total includes terminations of supervision for offenders whose offense category could not be determined. The number of offenders who terminated probation supervision in 1992 was 20,812.				^b Supervision terminated with incarceration or removal to inactive status after arrest for a "major" or "minor" offense.				
^a Supervision terminated with incarceration or removal to inactive status for violation of supervision conditions other than charges for new offenses.				^c Includes offenders with unknown characteristics. See data note 8.				

Table 5.3 Outcomes of parole or supervised release, by offense, 1992

Most serious offense of conviction	Number of terminations of parole or supervised release	Percent terminating supervisions with:						
		Total	No violation	Technical violations ^a			New crime ^b	Administrative case closures
				Drug use	Fugitive status	Other		
All offenses	16,233	100.0%	57.4%	9.7%	2.8%	11.4%	10.5%	8.2%
Felonies	15,566	100.0%	56.7%	9.8%	2.8%	11.5%	10.7%	8.4%
Violent offenses	1,790	100.0%	37.5%	18.0%	4.7%	17.8%	17.2%	4.7%
Murder ^c	102	100.0	40.2	13.7	4.9	19.6	11.8	9.8
Negligent manslaughter	25	100.0	80.0	0	0	12.0	8.0	0
Assault	132	100.0	53.8	9.1	4.5	11.4	16.7	4.5
Robbery	1,309	100.0	31.5	21.7	5.0	18.9	18.6	4.4
Rape	67	100.0	52.2	3.0	4.5	20.9	11.9	7.5
Other sex offenses ^c	66	100.0	78.8	4.5	1.5	7.6	4.5	3.0
Kidnaping	70	100.0	47.1	8.6	4.3	12.9	20.0	7.1
Threats against the President	19	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Property offenses	3,624	100.0%	56.3%	8.2%	3.6%	13.7%	11.4%	6.7%
Fraudulent	2,270	100.0%	61.4%	6.1%	3.3%	12.6%	10.2%	6.4%
Embezzlement	262	100.0	73.3	4.6	1.9	9.2	3.4	7.6
Fraud ^c	1,401	100.0	62.7	4.5	3.1	11.6	10.8	7.3
Forgery	413	100.0	47.7	12.8	4.4	17.9	13.8	3.4
Counterfeiting	194	100.0	64.9	5.7	4.6	12.4	7.7	4.6
Other	1,354	100.0%	47.9%	11.7%	4.1%	15.5%	13.4%	7.2%
Burglary	180	100.0	30.6	12.8	3.9	22.8	21.7	7.8
Larceny ^c	771	100.0	45.8	14.9	4.8	16.6	11.0	6.9
Motor vehicle theft	192	100.0	55.2	6.8	1.6	14.6	15.1	6.3
Arson and explosives	75	100.0	65.3	6.7	1.3	9.3	12.0	5.3
Transportation of stolen property	123	100.0	67.5	1.6	4.9	3.3	13.8	8.9
Other property offense felonies ^c	13	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drug offenses	7,660	100.0%	61.4%	9.3%	1.7%	9.0%	8.8%	9.7%
Trafficking	7,575	100.0	61.3	9.3	1.7	9.1	8.8	9.8
Possession and other drug felonies	85	100.0	71.8	8.2	3.5	4.7	7.1	4.7
Public order offenses	2,492	100.0%	56.9%	7.8%	3.3%	11.6%	10.7%	9.7%
Regulatory	224	100.0%	71.0%	4.5%	.9%	7.1%	5.8%	10.7%
Other	2,268	100.0%	55.5%	8.1%	3.6%	12.0%	11.2%	9.6%
Weapons	943	100.0	44.5	12.4	2.7	16.2	15.9	8.2
Immigration offenses	567	100.0	59.3	3.5	4.9	9.5	7.4	15.3
Tax law violations ^c	149	100.0	85.9	0	0	2.7	2.0	9.4
Bribery	53	100.0	83.0	1.9	1.9	3.8	0	9.4
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	62	100.0	82.3	4.8	1.6	1.6	3.2	6.5
National defense	16	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Escape	229	100.0	31.4	14.4	10.9	19.7	15.3	8.3
Racketeering and extortion	191	100.0	74.3	4.2	.5	6.3	8.9	5.8
Gambling	41	100.0	95.1	2.4	0	2.4	0	0
Obscene material ^c	7	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Migratory birds	1	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other felonies ^c	9	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Misdemeanors^c	667	100.0%	72.1%	6.3%	3.3%	8.8%	6.6%	2.7%
Fraudulent property offenses	103	100.0	75.7	4.9	1.0	12.6	3.9	1.9
Larceny	76	100.0	60.5	7.9	3.9	10.5	14.5	1.3
Drug possession ^c	293	100.0	72.7	7.8	4.8	7.2	4.8	2.7
Immigration	13	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Traffic offenses	97	100.0	83.5	2.1	0	6.2	6.2	2.1
Other misdemeanors	85	100.0	62.4	7.1	4.7	12.9	9.4	3.5

Note: Total includes terminations of supervision for offenders whose offense category could not be determined. The number of offenders who terminated supervision in 1992 was 16,033.

—Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

...No cases of this type occurred in the data.

^a Removal to inactive supervision or return to incarceration for violation of supervision conditions other than charges for new offenses.

^b Removal to inactive supervision or return to incarceration after arrest for a "major" or "minor" offense.

^c See data note 1.

See also data note 8.

Table 5.4 Characteristics of offenders terminating parole or supervised release, 1992

Offender characteristic	Number of terminations of parole or supervised release	Percent terminating supervisions with:						
		Total	No violation	Technical violations ^a			New crime ^b	Administrative case closures
				Drug use	Fugitive status	Other		
All offenders^c	16,233	100.0%	57.4%	9.7%	2.8%	11.4%	10.5%	8.2%
Sex								
Male	14,564	100.0%	56.4%	9.9%	2.9%	11.5%	11.0%	8.2%
Female	1,668	100.0	66.0	7.9	1.6	10.2	6.2	8.1
Race								
White	10,988	100.0%	64.3%	7.0%	2.9%	8.8%	8.8%	8.3%
Black	4,796	100.0	41.5	16.4	2.6	17.2	14.3	8.0
Other	427	100.0	58.5	4.4	2.6	15.5	12.2	6.6
Ethnicity								
Hispanic	2,916	100.0%	58.1%	9.6%	3.3%	8.9%	8.9%	11.2%
Non-Hispanic	13,293	100.0	57.2	9.7	2.7	12.0	10.8	7.5
Age								
16-18 years	2	100.0%	—	—	—	—	—	—
19-20 years	93	100.0	33.3	7.5	8.6	23.7	18.3	8.6
21-30 years	3,601	100.0	49.1	10.5	3.5	15.1	13.4	8.5
31-40 years	6,189	100.0	54.3	11.2	2.8	12.1	11.1	8.5
Over 40 years	6,306	100.0	65.5	7.8	2.3	8.5	8.1	7.8
Education								
Less than high school graduate	7,290	100.0%	51.5%	11.9%	3.5%	13.1%	11.5%	8.4%
High school graduate	5,206	100.0	58.0	9.6	2.5	11.4	11.0	7.5
Some college	2,652	100.0	64.6	7.0	2.1	8.9	8.8	8.5
College graduate	949	100.0	76.9	1.8	1.2	6.0	5.0	9.2
Drug abuse								
No known abuse	9,131	100.0%	66.7%	3.4%	2.7%	8.1%	9.0%	10.1%
Drug history	7,031	100.0	45.2	17.9	3.0	15.7	12.4	5.7
Note: Total includes terminations of supervision for offenders whose offense category could not be determined. The number of offenders who terminated supervision in 1992 was 16,033. —Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.				^a Violation of supervision conditions other than charges for new offenses. ^b Includes both “major” and “minor” offenses. ^c Includes offenders with unknown characteristics. See data note 8.				

Table 5.5 Parole and probation outcomes, by type of release, 1992						
Type of release	Total offenders supervised	Percent of offenders entering supervision in 1992 who had violations during the first year of supervision				
		All violations	Technical violations ^a			New crime ^b
			Drug use	Fugitive status	Other	
Parole	3,289	10.4%	3.9%	.8%	3.4%	2.3%
Supervised release	12,663	5.9%	1.5%	.7%	2.2%	1.4%
Mandatory release	1,324	9.7%	3.3%	1.1%	3.2%	2.2%
Probation						
Felonies	9,799	2.5%	.5%	.3%	1.2%	.5%
Misdemeanors	7,354	4.2	.7	.6	2.0	.9
^a Removal to inactive supervision or return to incarceration for violation of supervision conditions other than charges for new offenses.			^b Removal to inactive supervision or return to incarceration after arrest for a "major" or "minor" offense. See data note 9.			

Table 5.6 Average time to first release and percent of sentence served, for prisoners released in 1992

Most serious offense of conviction	All offenders		Prisoners with sentences of 1 year or less		Prisoners with sentences over 1 year		
	Time served	Number of prisoners released ^a	Time served	Number of prisoners released ^a	Time served	Percent of sentence served	Number of prisoners released ^a
All offenses	23.6 mo	26,134	6.1 mo	11,789	37.8 mo	85.0%	14,345
Violent offenses	56.4 mo	1,654	7.7 mo	215	64.1 mo	78.4%	1,439
Murder/manslaughter ^b	54.4	93	—	16	65.3	76.4	77
Assault	49.2	408	7.3	105	64.9	78.9	303
Robbery	62.0	982	7.9	56	65.4	77.4	926
Rape	—	14	...	0	—	—	14
Other sex offenses ^b	24.7	110	8.5	33	31.8	88.3	77
Kidnaping	96.7	32	—	2	102.8	71.7	30
Threats against the President	—	15	—	3	—	—	12
Property offenses	16.7 mo	5,770	7.3 mo	3,021	27.8 mo	84.6%	2,749
Fraudulent	15.8 mo	4,199	7.4 mo	2,267	26.0 mo	84.1%	1,932
Embezzlement	10.0	519	5.4	362	21.1	79.6	157
Fraud ^b	16.2	3,167	7.5	1,648	25.9	83.6	1,519
Forgery	15.8	217	8.7	132	27.1	82.7	85
Counterfeiting	21.5	296	9.2	125	30.8	92.7	171
Other	19.3	1,571	7.2	754	33.4	86.4%	817
Burglary	26.0	90	9.3	25	32.5	92.3	65
Larceny ^b	15.9	814	7.0	499	30.7	88.5	315
Motor vehicle theft	25.8	163	9.4	63	36.7	81.1	100
Arson and explosives	37.6	52	—	9	43.4	79.0	43
Transportation of stolen property	25.7	156	8.7	51	34.7	84.8	105
Other property offenses	8.3	296	4.6	107	—	—	189
Drug offenses	32.7 mo	9,337	8.3 mo	1,873	39.0 mo	83.8%	7,464
Trafficking	34.7	8,650	9.6	1,238	39.0	83.7	7,412
Possession and other	8.2	687	5.7	635	39.5	87.2	52
Public order offenses	12.4 mo	9,203	4.6 mo	6,554	30.1 mo	92.3%	2,649
Regulatory	18.1 mo	509	7.9 mo	243	27.4 mo	92.1%	266
Other	12.1 mo	8,694	4.5 mo	6,311	30.4 mo	92.3%	2,383
Weapons	23.1	1,367	9.2	478	29.9	93.4	889
Immigration offenses	6.1	5,338	3.7	4,729	23.6	108.8	609
Tax law violations ^b	14.2	436	5.9	261	26.3	67.4	175
Bribery	12.8	86	6.8	54	23.6	79.3	32
Perjury, contempt, and intimidation	17.4	60	8.9	30	26.9	84.8	30
National defense	27.4	22	—	8	—	—	14
Escape	19.1	215	9.4	70	24.1	94.0	145
Racketeering and extortion	39.2	502	9.0	108	47.6	74.0	394
Gambling	—	9	—	3	—	—	6
Liquor	—	5	—	4	—	—	1
Obscene material ^b	15.8	73	8.7	43	26.4	84.0	30
Traffic	2.5	437	2.4	434	—	—	3
Migratory birds	7.4	22	6.5	20	—	—	2
Other	17.5	122	8.4	69	29.3	110.1	53
Note: Total includes prisoners whose offense category could not be determined.				^a Includes 1,077 releases for which the time served until first release was unknown.			
— Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.				^b See data note 1.			
... No cases of this type occurred in the data.				See also data notes 10 and 11.			

Table 5.7 Average time served to first release, by sentence length and offense, for prisoners released in 1992

Sentence imposed*	Felony offenses						
	All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
			Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
12 mo	13 mo	15 mo	12 mo	13 mo	13 mo	12 mo	13 mo
24	23	23	21	22	23	21	23
36	30	35	24	28	32	—	27
48	38	46	31	—	40	—	35
60	46	54	38	41	47	—	46
72	46	—	38	—	46	...	44
84	56	64	—	—	56	—	47
96	60	68	54	—	61	...	55
108	59	—	—	—	57	...	—
120	68	82	59	—	65	—	68
144	74	81	—	—	71	—	—
180	85	95	—	—	81	—	79
240	102	116	—	—	88	...	91
300	123	126	—	—	—	...	—
—Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.				* Sentence for the single most serious offense.			
...No cases of this type occurred in the data.				See data notes 10 and 11.			

Table 5.8 Admissions and releases of Federal prisoners, by offense, 1992

Most serious original offense of conviction	Population at start of year	Prisoners received			Prisoners released			Population at end of year	Net population change
		District court		All other	First release		All other		
		1 yr or less	over 1 yr		1 yr or less	over 1 yr			
All prisoners	65,802	11,706	22,701	12,449	11,789	14,345	13,673	72,851	7,049
Violent offenses	9,852	211	1,756	1,767	215	1,439	2,426	9,506	-346
Murder/manslaughter ^a	1,166	16	69	109	16	77	350	917	-249
Assault	2,101	96	316	436	105	303	532	2,009	-92
Robbery	5,410	63	1,162	1,046	56	926	1,290	5,409	-1
Rape	227	1	5	25	0	14	69	175	-52
Other sex offenses ^a	447	30	161	89	33	77	107	510	63
Kidnaping	450	2	35	35	2	30	48	442	-8
Other violent offenses	51	3	8	27	3	12	30	44	-7
Property offenses	8,518	3,097	3,018	3,932	3,021	2,749	4,178	8,617	99
Fraudulent	5,504	2,350	2,206	2,344	2,267	1,932	2,406	5,799	295
Embezzlement	507	388	169	280	362	157	313	512	5
Fraud ^a	4,094	1,731	1,841	1,484	1,648	1,519	1,470	4,513	419
Forgery	434	119	65	348	132	85	386	363	-71
Counterfeiting	469	112	131	232	125	171	237	411	-58
Other	3,014	747	812	1,588	754	817	1,772	2,818	-196
Burglary	384	21	69	122	25	65	193	313	-71
Larceny ^a	1,388	483	219	1,074	499	315	1,163	1,187	-201
Motor vehicle theft	323	65	93	117	63	100	132	303	-20
Arson and explosives	152	8	30	19	9	43	14	143	-9
Transportation of stolen property	303	51	88	99	51	105	118	267	-36
Other property offenses ^a	464	119	313	157	107	189	152	605	141
Drug offenses	36,782	1,848	13,734	3,611	1,873	7,464	3,759	42,879	6,097
Trafficking	36,330	1,169	13,676	3,279	1,238	7,412	3,473	42,331	6,001
Possession and other	452	679	58	332	635	52	286	548	96
Public order offenses	10,011	6,417	4,129	2,232	6,554	2,649	2,333	11,253	1,242
Regulatory	857	225	297	206	243	266	238	838	-19
Other	9,154	6,192	3,832	2,026	6,311	2,383	2,095	10,415	1,261
Weapons	3,826	431	2,138	603	478	889	635	4,996	1,170
Immigration offenses	1,988	4,670	619	239	4,729	609	251	1,927	-61
Tax law violations ^a	493	279	172	172	261	175	177	503	10
Bribery	96	46	69	26	54	32	29	122	26
Perjury	98	25	31	19	30	30	23	90	-8
National defense	63	8	12	5	8	14	9	57	-6
Escape	343	67	84	107	70	145	94	292	-51
Racketeering and extortion	1,737	99	636	121	108	394	136	1,955	218
Gambling	11	5	0	3	3	6	4	6	-5
Liquor	1	5	0	1	4	1	1	1	0
Obscene material ^a	124	30	23	11	43	30	17	98	-26
Traffic	159	442	3	624	434	3	617	174	15
Migratory birds	16	25	2	21	20	2	22	20	4
Other	199	60	43	74	69	53	80	174	-25
Other prisoners^b	639	133	64	907	126	44	977	596	-43

^a See data note 1.
^b Offense not classifiable or not a violation of U.S. Code.
See also data notes 10, 11 and 12.

^a See data note 1.^b Offense not classifiable or not a violation of U.S. Code.

See also data notes 10, 11 and 12.

Methodology

The source of data for all tables in this compendium is the BJS Federal justice database. The database is presently constructed from source files provided by the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, the Pretrial Services Agency (PSA), the United States Sentencing Commission, and the U.S. Bureau of Prisons. Federal law prohibits the use of these files for any purposes other than research or statistics.

Records in the Federal justice database are matched according to a statistically weighted combination of names, other personal identifiers, dates of court appearances, types of offenses, and other relevant information contained in the files. Using the matched data files, it is possible to combine information about two or more stages of the processing of a criminal matter or case, for example from adjudication to probation or parole supervision.

The unit of analysis in the tables in chapters 1 to 4 is a combination of a person (or corporation) and a matter or case. For example, if a single person is involved in three different criminal cases during the time period specified in the table, he or she is counted three times in the tabulation. Similarly, if a single criminal case involves a corporate defendant and four individual defendants, it counts five times in the tabulation. In chapter 5, the unit of analysis for incarceration, probation, parole, or other supervised release is a person entering custody or supervision, or a person leaving custody or supervision. For example, a person who is committed once to the custody of the U.S. Bureau of Prisons concurrently upon conviction on two cases in the indicated time period is counted as one admission to a term of incarceration in the tabulation. A person who terminates probation twice in the indicated time period (e.g. with a violation

and again after reinstatement) is counted as two terminations of probation.

Wherever possible, matters or cases have been selected according to some event which occurred during calendar year 1992 (January 1, 1992, through December 31, 1992). Some data files provided by source agencies are organized according to different time frames (fiscal years or statistical years); these have been combined and extracted into calendar years for purposes of this compendium. Further, files which are organized by their source agencies according to calendar year nonetheless include some pertinent records in later years' files. For example, tabulations of cases terminated during calendar year 1992 in this compendium have been assembled from source files containing records of 1992 terminations which were entered into the data system during 1992 or 1993. Unless otherwise noted, data tables describe the calendar year 1992. Tables in chapter 2 describe defendants whose pretrial supervision terminated in 1992. Substantial numbers of defendant records show entry to pretrial supervision, but never record an exit. To avoid bias, defendants entering supervision in 1990 with no subsequent termination record are tabulated with defendants terminating supervision in 1992.

The availability of particular items of information is affected by the data source. Data on prosecutors' decisions prior to court filing are provided for cases investigated by U.S. attorneys, but not for those handled by the Criminal Division of the U.S. Department of Justice. Criminal Division cases enter the data base once they are filed in U.S. district court, however. Many items of social and demographic information come from presentence investigation records or supervision records, and are available only for arrested defendants who

were convicted and/or began serving a sentence involving supervised release. (This particularly affects sex, race, ethnicity, and prior record information.)

The offense classification procedure used in this compendium is based on the classification system followed by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. Specific offenses in the Administrative Office classification are combined to form the BJS categories shown in the compendium tables.* In chapters 2, 3 and 4, offenses are classified as felonies or misdemeanors. Felony offenses are those with a maximum penalty of 1 year in prison or more. Chapter 1 does not use this distinction because many suspects cannot be so classified at this stage in the criminal justice process. Chapter 5 follows the convention of other BJS publications by separately tabulating offenders whose actual imposed sentences are 1 year or more. For data sources that include United States Code citations, but do not include the Administrative Office offense classifications, United States Code titles and sections are translated into the Administrative Office classification system and then aggregated into the offense categories used in the tables. Offense categories for prisoners in chapter 5 are based on combinations of offense designations used by the Bureau of Prisons. They are similar to the categories in other chapters and other tables in chapter 5, but may not be directly comparable.

Where more than one offense is charged or adjudicated, the most serious offense (the one that may or did

* These categories correspond to the BJS crime definitions and, to the extent possible, are organized and presented consistent with BJS publications on State criminal justice systems.

result in the most severe sentence) is used in classification. Prisoners are classified according to the offense which actually bears the longest incarceration sentence. The offense description may change as the criminal justice process proceeds. Tables indicate whether investigated, charged or adjudicated offenses are used.

Tables concerning prisoners in chapter 5 distinguish between prisoners committed by U.S. district courts for violations of the U.S. Code and other prisoners. Prisoners released after commitment from U.S. district court are called "first releases." The other admissions and releases include offenders who are returning to prison after their first release, such as probation, parole, or supervised release violators, offenders convicted in other courts, such as military or District of Columbia courts, and persons admitted to prison as material witnesses or for purposes of treatment, examination, or transfer to another authority. Offenders who enter or leave a prison temporarily, e.g. for purposes of transit to another location, for health care, or to serve a weekend sentence, are not counted as admitted or released. Persons who are detained for purposes of deportation by the INS and who are not criminal offenders are also not included in the tables.

Time served in prison is the number of months from the prisoner's arrival into custody of the Bureau of Prisons until first release from prison, plus any jail time served and credited. The calculation is the same as that currently used by the Bureau of Prisons. Because other publications may include different groups of prisoners, calculate time served differently, or use a different offense classification, compendium tables may differ from estimates of time served in previous publications by the Bureau of Prisons or in publications based on other data sources.

The tables in the compendium are constructed to permit the user to make valid comparisons of numbers within each table and to compare percentage rates across tables. The total numbers of subjects in compendium tables that are based on records linked between two files are generally less than the total number of records either source file. Accordingly, comparisons of absolute numbers across two or more tables, or between tables in this volume and other data sources, are not necessarily valid.

Data notes

1) For offense categories in all text tables, the following conditions apply:

“Murder” includes nonnegligent manslaughter. See methodology.

“Other sex offenses” may include some nonviolent offenses.

“Fraud” excludes tax fraud.

“Larceny” excludes transportation of stolen property.

“Other property felonies” excludes fraudulent property offenses, and includes destruction of property and trespass.

“Tax law violations” includes tax fraud.

“Obscene material” denotes the mail or transport thereof.

“All other felonies” includes felonies with unknown or unclassifiable offense type.

“Misdemeanors” includes misdemeanors, petty offenses, and unknown offense level.

“Drug possession” includes also other drug misdemeanors.

2) Figure 2 refers to 110,671 suspects investigated by U.S. attorneys in matters terminated in 1992 (table 1.2). Seventy-one percent of these suspects were prosecuted either in U.S. district court (66,875 = 60%) or before a U.S. magistrate (11,290 = 10%). Since conviction data refer to a different cohort of defendants (those whose cases were terminated), and are classified by different offenses, statistical estimates are used for determining the length of the remaining horizontal bars in the figure. Judges convicted 83% of defendants in

cases terminated in 1992 (66,875 x 83% = 55,467) (table 3.1). Magistrates convicted 53% of defendants (11,290 x 53% = 5,945) (table 3.4). The combined conviction rate is 55% of suspects investigated [(55,467 + 5,945)/110,671].

Of offenders convicted in U.S. district court, 66% were sentenced to incarceration (55,467 x 66% = 36,398) and 26% were sentenced to probation without incarceration (table 4.1) (55,467 x 26% = 14,532). These are, respectively, 33% (36,398/110,671) and 13% (14,532/110,671) of the suspects investigated. Sentences imposed after magistrate convictions are not included, but magistrates normally impose fines rather than sentences of probation or incarceration. These figures are based on all felony and misdemeanor charges combined. Data for the figures can be found in *Federal Criminal Case Processing: 1983-92*.

3) In chapter 1 tables 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, and 1.5 and in chapter 3 table 3.4 were created from the doc System data files of the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys. Only records which showed a matter received in 1992 were selected for table 1.1. Only records which showed a matter terminated or filed as a case in 1992 were selected for tables 1.2-1.5 and 3.4.

4) Offenses in the central system data files are classified by the Title and Section of the United States Code for the most serious offense investigated. For tables in this compendium, these citations were translated into the corresponding 4-digit offense codes used by the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. These 4-digit codes were then aggregated into the categories shown in the tables.

U.S. Code citations often do not permit detailed classification of drug offenses by type of criminal activity involved. A person charged with conspiracy is classified under the substantive offense alleged (for example, conspiracy to defraud is classified as a fraud) unless the type of conspiracy cannot be determined from the U.S. Code citation. Unclassified conspiracies are included among “conspiracy, aiding and abetting, traffic, and jurisdictional offenses” in tables 1.1, 1.2, and 1.4, and in the corresponding district tables.

5) In chapter 2 all tables were created from the Pretrial Services Agency data files. The data describe 43,289 defendants who terminated pretrial services in 1992 and 6,545 defendants who had no recorded termination information, but had been scheduled for interview in 1990.

6) Tables 3.1 and 3.2 in chapter 3 and tables 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3 in chapter 4 were derived from the Administrative Office master data files. Only records with cases terminated in 1992 were selected.

7) Table 3.3 in chapter 3 and tables 4.4 and 4.5 in chapter 4 were created by matching the Administrative Office master data files with the United States Sentencing Commission monitoring system files, which include records for sentences imposed under guidelines only. Juvenile offenders are not subject to guidelines and are not included in tables showing offender characteristics. Tables indicate the number of records for which relevant data were available.

8) In chapter 5 tables 5.1-5.4 were created from the probation and parole data files. Only records with one or more terminations of

supervision in 1992 were selected. Such termination was counted separately. Under 1 percent of offenders under supervision experienced 2 or more supervision terminations in 1992. Technical violations and terminations for new crimes are shown only if supervision terminated with incarceration or removal from active supervision for reason of a violation.

9) In chapter 5, table 5.5 was created from the probation and parole data files. Records with supervision opened or reinstated in 1992 and having twelve or more months of supervision were selected.

10) In chapter 5 tables 5.6, 5.7, and 5.8, prisoners and the lengths of their sentences are classified according to the offense associated with the longest single sentence actually imposed. (Classifications in other tables are based on the longest potential sentence allowed by law.) Prisoners serving consecutive sentences may have total imposed sentences exceeding the longest single sentence length. Accordingly, the time actually served can exceed the longest single imposed sentence.

Offense categories in tables 5.6, 5.7, and 5.8 are based on combinations of offense designations used by the Bureau of Prisons. They are similar to the categories in other tables in this compendium, but may not be directly comparable. Offenses for some prisoners admitted or released could not be classified; these offenders are included in the totals and are shown as "other prisoners" on the last line of tables. Time served is the number of months from the prisoner's arrival into custody of the Bureau of Prisons until first release from prison, plus any jail time served and credited. The calcula-

tion is the same as that currently used by the Bureau of Prisons. Other publications may include different groups of prisoners, calculate time served differently, or use a different offense classification, and consequently their estimates of time served may differ from those in tables 5.6 and 5.7.

11) Tables 5.6 and 5.7 include only prisoners committed by U.S. district courts and released by the Bureau of Prisons in 1992. Prisoners committed by U.S. district courts but not for a violation of the U.S. code, or whose offense could not be classified, are included in the total but are not shown separately. (Table 5.8, however, shows the number of these prisoners.) Other prisoners, such as probation and parole violators and prisoners committed by other courts such as courts martial or District of Columbia Superior court, are excluded in tables 5.6 and 5.7, as are other persons admitted to prison but not committed from a court.

12) In chapter 5 table 5.8 shows all persons admitted to custody of the U.S. Bureau of Prisons in 1992 or released from custody in 1992. A single person may be counted in one or more columns of the table. The column heading "first release" refers to prisoners whose commitment to the U. S. Bureau of Prisons was by a U.S. district court and who were first released in 1992. Prisoners counted in this column are the same as the prisoners included in tables 5.6 and 5.7, except that table 5.8 shows as a separate line, as well as in the total, prisoners committed by a U.S. district court but not for a violation of the U.S. code, or whose offense could not be classified. Other columns in table 5.8 include prisoners who were committed by other courts, returned to prison for

violation of the conditions of supervision, or were received for examination, treatment, or transfer to another jurisdiction. About 7% of these prisoners cannot be classified into Federal offense categories. Offenders returning to prison for violation of the conditions of supervision, without a new court commitment, are classified according to the offense with the longest single sentence originally imposed at conviction.

Table D-1.1 Suspects in criminal matters received by U.S. attorneys, by offense, 1992

District	Total defendants*	Most serious offense investigated						
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
All districts	117,996	100.0	5.7	27.4	4.1	31.6	5.2	25.9
Alabama, Middle	786	100.0	5.6	31.8	4.5	27.5	4.1	26.6
Alabama, Northern	1,052	100.0	5.5	29.1	8.2	22.3	8.7	26.1
Alabama, Southern	819	100.0	3.3	24.9	4.3	45.2	6.6	15.8
Alaska	454	100.0	4.2	24.5	2.9	38.6	13.2	16.6
Arizona	3,165	100.0	12.5	18.7	2.3	37.6	3.0	26.0
Arkansas, Eastern	711	100.0	3.7	37.9	2.8	36.4	4.4	14.9
Arkansas, Western	286	100.0	3.8	30.8	9.4	22.7	4.5	28.7
California, Central	4,064	100.0	11.2	38.1	3.4	18.7	2.4	26.2
California, Eastern	1,718	100.0	9.4	32.2	6.3	18.1	4.0	30.0
California, Northern	2,028	100.0	6.3	32.9	2.1	19.4	9.6	29.7
California, Southern	6,803	100.0	2.8	7.2	1.1	33.1	2.3	53.6
Colorado	1,083	100.0	4.5	33.5	4.0	31.9	3.1	23.0
Connecticut	700	100.0	5.5	43.4	3.5	13.3	2.2	32.2
Delaware	232	100.0	5.8	35.7	.4	31.7	4.5	21.9
District of Columbia	1,536	100.0	4.1	24.4	3.6	52.2	1.2	14.5
Florida, Middle	3,536	100.0	5.1	29.2	4.0	40.4	2.9	18.3
Florida, Northern	1,097	100.0	4.0	24.3	3.3	46.8	2.7	18.9
Florida, Southern	3,670	100.0	3.6	23.4	2.1	45.7	3.6	21.5
Georgia, Middle	672	100.0	6.9	28.5	3.1	32.5	1.3	27.7
Georgia, Northern	1,597	100.0	3.7	29.5	7.2	30.2	2.5	26.9
Georgia, Southern	913	100.0	4.8	22.2	3.7	26.1	3.1	40.2
Guam	231	100.0	6.6	32.5	2.6	21.9	6.6	29.8
Hawaii	510	100.0	11.6	19.2	3.5	32.5	7.5	25.7
Idaho	411	100.0	8.2	23.6	10.7	19.4	6.7	31.5
Illinois, Central	745	100.0	1.5	29.3	3.1	35.3	2.6	28.2
Illinois, Northern	2,499	100.0	4.9	39.7	7.5	21.5	5.5	20.9
Illinois, Southern	547	100.0	2.4	25.7	3.9	40.8	5.0	22.2
Indiana, Northern	678	100.0	3.6	25.9	11.6	28.1	3.6	27.3
Indiana, Southern	691	100.0	8.4	30.7	3.8	22.8	4.9	29.4
Iowa, Northern	391	100.0	2.8	28.2	4.4	47.5	3.1	14.0
Iowa, Southern	330	100.0	4.6	17.0	2.7	56.8	4.0	14.9
Kansas	741	100.0	6.6	32.4	2.7	29.7	6.8	21.7
Kentucky, Eastern	754	100.0	5.7	33.7	3.2	38.1	2.7	16.5
Kentucky, Western	869	100.0	4.8	33.8	5.1	26.3	6.6	23.4
Louisiana, Eastern	1,662	100.0	2.5	23.9	4.8	25.3	14.2	29.2
Louisiana, Middle	338	100.0	3.0	32.2	2.4	21.2	17.6	23.6
Louisiana, Western	1,053	100.0	.7	28.7	7.5	19.9	16.1	27.0
Maine	465	100.0	4.2	23.9	2.8	37.2	5.9	26.0
Maryland	1,351	100.0	9.7	29.1	2.1	20.8	3.7	34.6
Massachusetts	993	100.0	6.2	39.0	4.1	15.9	4.9	29.9
Michigan, Eastern	2,476	100.0	4.0	25.3	3.3	34.4	3.0	29.9
Michigan, Western	564	100.0	5.7	35.2	8.0	23.2	5.4	22.5
Minnesota	897	100.0	9.1	30.0	2.9	32.0	5.2	20.7
Mississippi, Northern	667	100.0	2.6	27.9	5.1	22.9	21.1	20.4
Mississippi, Southern	1,319	100.0	5.5	28.5	3.7	25.5	15.9	20.9
Missouri, Eastern	1,171	100.0	4.2	34.4	6.9	28.6	4.5	21.3
Missouri, Western	1,044	100.0	6.4	28.2	3.8	38.3	2.7	20.6
Montana	625	100.0	11.9	22.7	5.6	35.5	4.0	20.2

Table D-1.1 Continued

District	Total defendants*	Most serious offense investigated						
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
Nebraska	703	100.0	5.3	39.2	1.4	31.4	4.0	18.6
Nevada	982	100.0	9.4	34.1	2.0	24.1	3.6	26.8
New Hampshire	388	100.0	2.1	35.6	3.5	34.6	2.1	22.1
New Jersey	2,177	100.0	4.4	38.3	10.1	18.5	4.9	23.8
New Mexico	1,481	100.0	5.0	14.1	4.2	44.1	3.5	29.0
New York, Eastern	3,871	100.0	3.1	31.2	3.4	40.3	5.3	16.7
New York, Northern	1,058	100.0	6.9	25.5	3.1	27.9	4.9	31.7
New York, Southern	3,395	100.0	4.1	39.4	4.2	19.3	10.6	22.4
New York, Western	1,403	100.0	4.6	34.2	2.9	29.6	4.6	24.1
North Carolina, Eastern	863	100.0	10.0	25.5	3.7	44.9	2.2	13.7
North Carolina, Middle	899	100.0	11.0	17.7	1.8	49.7	3.3	16.5
North Carolina, Western	1,324	100.0	9.8	16.7	2.0	52.7	2.9	15.8
North Dakota	406	100.0	20.4	29.4	3.5	18.2	7.0	21.6
Ohio, Northern	1,565	100.0	5.4	30.2	6.3	19.9	4.7	33.5
Ohio, Southern	1,359	100.0	5.9	35.4	3.6	27.6	4.6	22.9
Oklahoma, Eastern	219	100.0	6.1	31.5	5.6	15.0	3.3	38.5
Oklahoma, Northern	446	100.0	6.1	43.7	2.9	17.4	2.3	27.6
Oklahoma, Western	363	100.0	8.6	33.8	4.4	22.2	2.5	28.5
Oregon	1,134	100.0	13.7	19.1	2.1	39.8	.9	24.3
Pennsylvania, Eastern	1,861	100.0	4.3	32.7	3.6	40.0	3.0	16.4
Pennsylvania, Middle	800	100.0	5.3	28.2	4.1	28.2	5.8	28.5
Pennsylvania, Western	916	100.0	4.6	27.9	9.1	32.3	11.3	14.8
Puerto Rico	861	100.0	2.6	20.8	4.1	29.9	6.3	36.3
Rhode Island	394	100.0	1.5	35.9	1.3	38.5	2.6	20.3
South Carolina	2,325	100.0	7.0	43.5	3.4	23.9	8.7	13.6
South Dakota	867	100.0	48.7	11.4	13.9	12.6	.3	13.1
Tennessee, Eastern	1,241	100.0	5.7	27.5	5.0	31.1	3.5	27.2
Tennessee, Middle	534	100.0	7.9	33.8	4.9	21.6	6.8	25.0
Tennessee, Western	1,169	100.0	3.4	29.8	7.5	36.9	2.1	20.3
Texas, Eastern	1,232	100.0	3.4	26.1	4.3	37.6	8.3	20.3
Texas, Northern	2,616	100.0	3.0	28.4	6.8	27.0	8.1	26.7
Texas, Southern	3,626	100.0	1.5	12.4	1.3	48.3	12.6	23.9
Texas, Western	2,943	100.0	4.1	18.1	2.9	42.4	2.2	30.2
Utah	928	100.0	7.0	27.7	5.1	24.1	4.2	31.9
Vermont	341	100.0	3.0	32.0	2.1	26.9	10.7	25.4
Virgin Islands	631	100.0	.6	17.3	1.6	12.4	4.2	63.8
Virginia, Eastern	3,032	100.0	6.4	30.5	3.5	23.6	1.8	34.2
Virginia, Western	771	100.0	2.2	29.8	2.4	32.5	5.0	28.1
Washington, Eastern	729	100.0	5.4	19.5	2.1	33.1	1.8	38.1
Washington, Western	1,477	100.0	7.5	24.1	2.6	33.7	7.6	24.5
West Virginia, Northern	632	100.0	1.7	18.2	5.7	54.0	2.2	18.2
West Virginia, Southern	1,729	100.0	1.7	33.5	7.9	36.5	7.4	12.9
Wisconsin, Eastern	648	100.0	11.6	26.8	6.0	25.0	2.9	27.6
Wisconsin, Western	370	100.0	6.5	25.7	2.7	43.9	5.7	15.4
Wyoming	343	100.0	7.0	29.0	3.5	20.8	13.5	26.1

* Data describe suspects in criminal matters received by U.S. attorneys in 1992. Includes suspects for whom offense category could not be determined.

See Text Table 1.2.

Table D-1.2 Suspects in criminal cases prosecuted, by offense, 1992

District	Total defendants*	Most serious offense investigated						
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
All districts	66,875	100.0%	6.4%	22.7%	3.8%	42.8%	2.8%	21.6%
Alabama, Middle	356	100.0%	8.7%	23.9%	3.9%	44.1%	2.0%	17.4%
Alabama, Northern	516	100.0	8.8	26.6	7.0	30.0	3.2	24.4
Alabama, Southern	687	100.0	2.5	21.5	3.9	59.0	1.0	12.1
Alaska	285	100.0	4.9	26.7	3.2	40.4	10.2	14.7
Arizona	2,094	100.0	12.2	11.8	1.2	54.6	2.2	17.9
Arkansas, Eastern	458	100.0%	5.3%	26.2%	1.5%	47.9%	4.4%	14.7%
Arkansas, Western	169	100.0	3.6	33.7	7.7	29.0	4.7	21.3
California, Central	2,185	100.0	18.5	29.0	3.7	24.7	1.9	22.2
California, Eastern	1,093	100.0	10.5	30.3	6.5	24.6	2.8	25.4
California, Northern	1,014	100.0	8.9	32.4	3.3	23.8	3.3	28.3
California, Southern	2,152	100.0%	6.6%	5.9%	1.3%	63.7%	1.4%	21.1%
Colorado	635	100.0	5.1	24.9	4.1	43.2	1.9	20.7
Connecticut	420	100.0	6.0	32.4	2.9	22.1	2.2	34.5
Delaware	146	100.0	5.6	32.2	.7	46.2	1.4	14.0
District of Columbia	956	100.0	3.1	17.0	1.1	69.0	.9	8.9
Florida, Middle	1,913	100.0%	6.8%	22.6%	3.2%	52.0%	1.8%	13.6%
Florida, Northern	661	100.0	4.5	18.8	3.0	56.3	.3	17.1
Florida, Southern	1,995	100.0	4.0	17.1	2.2	56.5	2.9	17.2
Georgia, Middle	494	100.0	6.3	26.5	2.0	40.3	1.2	23.7
Georgia, Northern	1,089	100.0	4.6	25.4	7.7	42.1	1.8	18.3
Georgia, Southern	619	100.0%	4.7%	14.8%	4.2%	32.5%	2.6%	41.1%
Guam	161	100.0	6.8	34.8	1.9	18.6	8.1	29.8
Hawaii	307	100.0	15.0	16.6	3.6	40.1	3.3	21.5
Idaho	151	100.0	10.6	17.2	13.2	27.8	4.0	27.2
Illinois, Central	468	100.0	1.9	22.7	2.1	33.3	1.7	38.2
Illinois, Northern	1,445	100.0%	3.5%	31.6%	7.2%	36.2%	3.9%	17.6%
Illinois, Southern	404	100.0	1.5	21.0	5.2	54.7	0	17.6
Indiana, Northern	466	100.0	1.9	22.2	11.0	31.1	2.8	30.9
Indiana, Southern	327	100.0	10.8	30.2	3.1	33.8	4.9	17.2
Iowa, Northern	169	100.0	1.8	20.4	5.4	56.9	4.2	11.4
Iowa, Southern	216	100.0%	2.3%	22.2%	.9%	57.4%	1.9%	15.3%
Kansas	438	100.0	8.7	28.3	3.0	37.2	1.8	21.0
Kentucky, Eastern	468	100.0	4.9	20.2	7.5	48.4	1.9	17.0
Kentucky, Western	351	100.0	7.1	32.9	4.3	30.3	6.0	19.4
Louisiana, Eastern	766	100.0	3.8	25.1	5.1	47.8	2.4	15.8
Louisiana, Middle	84	100.0%	0	37.3%	8.4%	39.8%	0	14.5%
Louisiana, Western	376	100.0	2.7	40.2	4.8	34.3	4.0	14.1
Maine	228	100.0	5.8	23.5	3.1	43.8	.4	23.5
Maryland	708	100.0	10.6	27.2	1.3	33.2	3.3	24.5
Massachusetts	572	100.0	6.6	35.8	4.2	26.7	1.7	24.8
Michigan, Eastern	1,478	100.0%	4.2%	19.8%	2.5%	42.3%	3.4%	27.8%
Michigan, Western	342	100.0	6.4	27.8	5.6	34.5	3.5	22.2
Minnesota	599	100.0	10.7	28.1	1.5	41.5	2.8	15.2
Mississippi, Northern	229	100.0	2.6	28.1	2.2	43.0	2.2	21.9
Mississippi, Southern	529	100.0	8.0	24.7	5.3	32.5	8.4	21.1
Missouri, Eastern	526	100.0%	6.3%	27.6%	5.1%	35.0%	5.0%	21.0%
Missouri, Western	647	100.0	7.3	24.1	2.0	52.2	.8	13.7
Montana	395	100.0	12.6	19.3	4.9	39.7	4.6	18.8

Table D-1.2 *Continued*

District	Total defendants*	Most serious offense investigated						
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
Nebraska	387	100.0%	4.9%	27.3%	.8%	50.5%	3.4%	13.0%
Nevada	700	100.0	9.6	32.1	2.5	25.5	4.8	25.5
New Hampshire	160	100.0	2.5	26.6	3.8	47.5	1.3	18.4
New Jersey	1,128	100.0	5.1	29.1	14.9	28.0	2.5	20.5
New Mexico	991	100.0	4.6	7.7	2.9	58.6	1.5	24.7
New York, Eastern	2,096	100.0%	2.8%	23.6%	2.4%	50.7%	4.8%	15.7%
New York, Northern	648	100.0	8.4	18.9	2.6	32.3	3.4	34.3
New York, Southern	2,054	100.0	3.9	37.1	3.1	28.3	8.7	18.9
New York, Western	547	100.0	4.5	17.3	1.5	47.8	2.8	26.1
North Carolina, Eastern	562	100.0	12.1	21.1	3.8	49.6	1.3	12.1
North Carolina, Middle	631	100.0%	13.5%	17.0%	2.2%	57.0%	1.3%	9.0%
North Carolina, Western	1,133	100.0	9.5	16.7	2.3	56.0	1.5	14.0
North Dakota	214	100.0	15.0	25.8	2.8	18.3	6.6	31.5
Ohio, Northern	875	100.0	6.2	29.0	7.1	25.0	3.1	29.5
Ohio, Southern	683	100.0	7.8	28.0	8.2	40.5	3.4	12.2
Oklahoma, Eastern	96	100.0%	3.2%	20.4%	5.4%	30.1%	0	40.9%
Oklahoma, Northern	256	100.0	6.7	33.9	2.8	28.7	.8	27.2
Oklahoma, Western	378	100.0	5.6	27.7	4.8	36.4	3.2	22.3
Oregon	888	100.0	15.8	14.4	2.1	45.4	.6	21.7
Pennsylvania, Eastern	1,387	100.0	3.7	26.5	2.6	49.2	1.3	16.8
Pennsylvania, Middle	534	100.0%	4.6%	26.0%	3.8%	35.9%	1.3%	28.4%
Pennsylvania, Western	522	100.0	5.2	30.5	11.1	38.8	1.5	12.9
Puerto Rico	649	100.0	.3	13.6	3.5	43.2	7.1	32.3
Rhode Island	269	100.0	.7	28.7	1.5	46.6	.7	21.6
South Carolina	1,101	100.0	7.8	33.6	5.6	34.7	2.8	15.5
South Dakota	328	100.0%	31.7%	16.0%	7.4%	27.4%	.6%	16.9%
Tennessee, Eastern	870	100.0	4.8	20.9	5.0	30.9	1.8	36.6
Tennessee, Middle	306	100.0	11.5	30.6	4.6	28.6	2.6	22.0
Tennessee, Western	847	100.0	3.2	25.7	5.1	48.1	1.5	16.4
Texas, Eastern	668	100.0	3.9	28.2	4.2	36.8	3.9	23.0
Texas, Northern	1,791	100.0%	3.7%	23.6%	6.3%	36.8%	3.6%	26.0%
Texas, Southern	2,462	100.0	1.5	9.9	2.5	58.1	1.6	26.3
Texas, Western	2,072	100.0	2.9	10.8	1.1	56.3	2.0	26.9
Utah	481	100.0	8.9	23.5	3.4	39.7	4.2	20.3
Vermont	188	100.0	3.2	21.9	3.2	46.5	5.3	19.8
Virgin Islands	384	100.0%	.3%	18.1%	1.8%	11.3%	3.4%	65.1%
Virginia, Eastern	1,267	100.0	6.5	29.1	3.9	34.6	1.4	24.5
Virginia, Western	466	100.0	1.7	16.2	2.2	48.1	2.4	29.5
Washington, Eastern	520	100.0	3.9	15.5	.4	34.6	1.4	44.3
Washington, Western	692	100.0	10.3	24.0	1.3	33.3	2.5	28.7
West Virginia, Northern	393	100.0%	1.8%	11.2%	2.3%	68.2%	.3%	16.3%
West Virginia, Southern	577	100.0	1.7	17.6	3.0	58.3	4.2	15.3
Wisconsin, Eastern	469	100.0	9.2	24.1	7.1	41.9	2.1	15.6
Wisconsin, Western	209	100.0	8.7	24.2	4.3	52.2	0	10.6
Wyoming	209	100.0	5.7	23.0	3.3	32.5	14.4	21.1

* Data describe suspects in cases filed by U.S. attorneys in 1992.
Includes suspects for whom offense category could not be determined.

See Text Table 1.2.

Table D-1.3 Suspects in matters declined, by offense, 1992

District	Total suspects in matters declined*	Most serious offense investigated						
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
All districts^a	36,922	100.0%	4.9%	37.3%	4.7%	21.0%	11.0%	21.1%
Alabama, Middle	88	100.0%	5.7%	42.0%	3.4%	10.2%	9.1%	29.5%
Alabama, Northern	286	100.0	3.2	36.8	9.6	16.8	13.9	19.6
Alabama, Southern	182	100.0	1.6	36.8	3.8	19.2	26.4	12.1
Alaska	66	100.0	1.5	30.3	1.5	36.4	21.2	9.1
Arizona	686	100.0	16.7	31.7	4.6	17.8	4.7	24.4
Arkansas, Eastern	267	100.0%	2.6%	57.4%	6.8%	19.2%	2.6%	11.3%
Arkansas, Western	75	100.0	5.3	33.3	16.0	10.7	1.3	33.3
California, Central	974	100.0	4.6	33.9	2.8	27.3	3.5	27.8
California, Eastern	498	100.0	7.0	53.9	6.2	11.1	8.1	13.7
California, Northern	770	100.0	6.4	27.5	2.5	20.8	16.8	26.0
California, Southern	350	100.0%	6.4%	18.0%	2.9%	29.1%	15.7%	27.9%
Colorado	381	100.0	3.6	51.9	16.9	8.0	4.4	15.2
Connecticut	229	100.0	1.8	46.2	3.1	17.0	6.7	25.1
Delaware	74	100.0	8.2	30.1	2.7	19.2	2.7	37.0
District of Columbia	342	100.0	5.7	42.6	5.7	22.9	2.7	20.5
Florida, Middle	1,486	100.0%	4.6%	31.1%	4.5%	32.8%	6.6%	20.5%
Florida, Northern	297	100.0	3.7	34.8	2.4	35.5	7.1	16.6
Florida, Southern	1,437	100.0	2.3	26.8	3.1	39.0	3.8	25.1
Georgia, Middle	185	100.0	6.5	37.5	1.6	26.6	8.2	19.6
Georgia, Northern	499	100.0	4.1	37.6	8.2	14.0	9.7	26.5
Georgia, Southern	207	100.0%	7.5%	34.0%	4.0%	21.5%	4.0%	29.0%
Guam	68	100.0	12.1	31.8	1.5	12.1	10.6	31.8
Hawaii	151	100.0	2.7	32.0	12.0	18.7	12.0	22.7
Idaho	176	100.0	6.9	30.5	4.6	10.9	8.0	39.1
Illinois, Central	142	100.0	3.5	37.3	11.3	26.8	3.5	17.6
Illinois, Northern	954	100.0%	3.4%	44.1%	8.0%	10.5%	6.8%	27.2%
Illinois, Southern	195	100.0	11.1	34.2	4.7	21.1	4.2	24.7
Indiana, Northern	231	100.0	1.3	35.9	19.5	14.3	5.2	23.8
Indiana, Southern	391	100.0	6.0	41.6	2.6	22.3	7.8	19.7
Iowa, Northern	212	100.0	3.3	36.2	3.3	43.8	2.4	11.0
Iowa, Southern	101	100.0%	7.0%	38.0%	7.0%	23.0%	4.0%	21.0%
Kansas	232	100.0	2.2	39.4	3.5	19.0	15.6	20.3
Kentucky, Eastern	304	100.0	3.3	26.4	6.6	35.3	9.9	18.5
Kentucky, Western	345	100.0	3.5	31.5	6.7	32.4	3.8	22.2
Louisiana, Eastern	558	100.0	1.6	26.0	2.9	11.5	35.2	22.8
Louisiana, Middle	126	100.0%	3.2%	17.6%	1.6%	8.0%	58.4%	11.2%
Louisiana, Western	381	100.0	2.6	28.6	2.9	26.5	21.8	17.6
Maine	155	100.0	3.9	32.0	2.0	33.3	8.5	20.3
Maryland	563	100.0	7.3	37.5	4.1	18.7	5.3	27.0
Massachusetts	517	100.0	6.8	42.7	5.0	7.4	12.2	25.8
Michigan, Eastern	811	100.0%	3.1%	45.0%	3.3%	24.9%	4.0%	19.6%
Michigan, Western	134	100.0	4.5	51.5	8.3	12.1	6.1	17.4
Minnesota	287	100.0	5.7	30.0	4.6	22.1	8.6	28.9
Mississippi, Northern	368	100.0	3.5	16.0	5.4	22.8	34.0	18.2
Mississippi, Southern	689	100.0	3.6	41.1	4.5	9.8	24.9	16.1
Missouri, Eastern	479	100.0%	2.1%	37.1%	3.4%	31.8%	4.7%	20.8%
Missouri, Western	398	100.0	3.0	33.2	1.5	36.2	4.8	21.3
Montana	155	100.0	11.3	37.1	6.6	18.5	3.3	23.2

Table D-1.3 Continued

District	Total suspects in matters declined*	Most serious offense investigated						
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
Nebraska	181	100.0%	6.2%	52.2%	3.4%	11.8%	12.4%	14.0%
Nevada	323	100.0	5.1	40.2	3.2	13.5	7.1	30.9
New Hampshire	202	100.0	3.1	34.5	3.6	34.5	2.1	22.2
New Jersey	480	100.0	2.7	46.4	1.9	12.6	24.8	11.6
New Mexico	378	100.0	5.1	37.1	7.7	8.3	5.6	36.3
New York, Eastern	1,324	100.0%	3.3%	32.5%	2.7%	38.4%	5.3%	17.8%
New York, Northern	295	100.0	3.4	43.1	3.4	16.6	5.5	27.9
New York, Southern	852	100.0	3.1	42.0	5.2	17.3	10.6	21.9
New York, Western	725	100.0	4.6	40.6	2.6	19.4	9.5	23.3
North Carolina, Eastern	233	100.0	8.6	38.6	6.0	27.9	1.7	17.2
North Carolina, Middle	281	100.0%	5.7%	33.8%	5.0%	25.3%	3.9%	26.3%
North Carolina, Western	197	100.0	14.9	37.9	7.2	11.3	10.3	18.5
North Dakota	181	100.0	30.2	33.0	5.6	6.7	15.1	9.5
Ohio, Northern	711	100.0	7.5	29.6	4.7	13.9	16.9	27.3
Ohio, Southern	480	100.0	3.2	33.8	6.2	25.9	9.1	21.9
Oklahoma, Eastern	89	100.0%	0	40.0%	9.4%	11.8%	3.5%	35.3%
Oklahoma, Northern	86	100.0	8.2	42.4	8.2	7.1	1.2	32.9
Oklahoma, Western	92	100.0	1.1	38.5	3.3	13.2	25.3	18.7
Oregon	300	100.0	7.0	20.5	6.7	34.9	4.0	26.8
Pennsylvania, Eastern	886	100.0	1.4	65.3	2.6	11.8	2.7	16.3
Pennsylvania, Middle	176	100.0%	7.6%	43.0%	2.9%	15.1%	7.6%	23.8%
Pennsylvania, Western	425	100.0	3.5	32.6	8.0	22.2	16.5	17.0
Puerto Rico	258	100.0	1.2	46.9	5.4	7.8	2.7	36.0
Rhode Island	94	100.0	4.3	48.9	0	22.8	3.3	20.7
South Carolina	1,337	100.0	2.3	46.3	1.9	10.7	25.5	13.3
South Dakota	284	100.0%	51.8%	12.3%	16.9%	9.2%	.4%	9.5%
Tennessee, Eastern	387	100.0	4.4	38.2	7.5	23.4	3.4	23.1
Tennessee, Middle	241	100.0	2.1	49.0	8.4	8.4	7.5	24.7
Tennessee, Western	246	100.0	2.0	46.3	6.1	12.2	3.3	30.1
Texas, Eastern	439	100.0	3.2	37.2	2.1	22.4	20.8	14.3
Texas, Northern	979	100.0%	1.5%	28.9%	3.1%	13.9%	31.4%	21.3%
Texas, Southern	741	100.0	1.5	22.7	3.2	24.3	33.3	14.9
Texas, Western	499	100.0	4.9	43.9	2.6	22.0	5.1	21.5
Utah	183	100.0	6.3	55.1	2.3	13.1	9.7	13.6
Vermont	132	100.0	2.3	34.6	4.6	15.4	23.1	20.0
Virgin Islands	123	100.0%	1.7%	16.5%	.9%	16.5%	4.3%	60.0%
Virginia, Eastern	863	100.0	10.8	47.8	4.9	15.4	4.0	17.1
Virginia, Western	228	100.0	2.2	33.3	1.3	35.1	8.4	19.6
Washington, Eastern	158	100.0	8.5	23.5	5.2	39.2	5.2	18.3
Washington, Western	641	100.0	5.9	32.7	4.0	23.2	13.3	21.0
West Virginia, Northern	194	100.0%	1.5%	32.0%	12.9%	23.7%	10.3%	19.6%
West Virginia, Southern	1,062	100.0	2.4	48.5	5.9	20.6	11.1	11.6
Wisconsin, Eastern	209	100.0	7.2	41.1	9.7	20.8	5.3	15.9
Wisconsin, Western	92	100.0	5.4	35.9	1.1	14.1	18.5	25.0
Wyoming	133	100.0	4.5	63.2	2.3	12.0	7.5	10.5

* Data describe suspects in criminal matters declined by U.S. attorneys in 1992. Includes suspects for whom offense category could not be determined.

See Text Table 1.2.

Table D-2.1 Form of pretrial release or detention, 1992

District	Total defendants ^a	Percent of defendants who were:				
		Released at any time on:			Detained ^c	
		Personal recognizance	Unsecured bond	Financial conditions ^b	Without bail	Financial conditions
All districts	49,834	29.3%	15.5%	16.5%	30.6%	26.5%
Alabama, Middle	332	74.4%	.6%	2.7%	22.0%	4.2%
Alabama, Northern	408	68.4	.7	14.2	15.7	15.4
Alabama, Southern	367	17.2	45.0	6.8	29.7	15.0
Alaska	277	24.9	37.5	13.0	23.1	18.4
Arizona	2,729	9.8	17.6	34.3	35.9	30.1
Arkansas, Eastern	319	2.5%	76.2%	9.4%	10.0%	20.4%
Arkansas, Western	98	45.9	12.2	16.3	23.5	10.2
California, Central	1,589	20.8	1.3	22.4	43.7	28.7
California, Eastern	561	9.3	13.0	21.9	53.7	30.3
California, Northern	475	21.5	11.8	24.0	39.2	40.2
California, Southern	2,454	11.7%	3.0%	21.7%	8.5%	71.5%
Colorado	484	30.2	17.8	19.6	29.1	25.8
Connecticut	300	48.3	11.0	17.7	21.3	19.7
Delaware	155	32.9	12.9	18.1	29.0	34.8
District of Columbia	2	50.0	50.0	0	0	50.0
Florida, Middle	1,250	38.8%	4.7%	16.0%	35.4%	23.9%
Florida, Northern	351	18.8	20.2	12.0	47.3	13.1
Florida, Southern	1,996	26.7	.2	24.0	30.1	48.0
Georgia, Middle	409	26.4	45.0	7.3	12.7	14.2
Georgia, Northern	644	41.6	.9	25.2	24.1	31.8
Georgia, Southern	377	28.1%	27.6%	17.8%	19.6%	21.5%
Guam	51	7.8	25.5	23.5	35.3	31.4
Hawaii	229	26.6	2.2	14.4	52.8	29.3
Idaho	143	17.5	50.3	9.1	21.7	16.1
Illinois, Central	272	34.9	28.7	8.8	26.5	23.2
Illinois, Northern	893	47.6%	1.0%	19.0%	29.9%	26.0%
Illinois, Southern	243	50.6	.8	11.1	33.3	18.5
Indiana, Northern	307	55.4	21.5	2.6	19.9	8.1
Indiana, Southern	295	27.8	25.1	13.2	33.2	13.2
Iowa, Northern	131	42.7	29.0	6.9	19.8	14.5
Iowa, Southern	147	59.2%	0	2.0%	38.1%	12.9%
Kansas	277	52.0	5.8	10.5	28.9	18.1
Kentucky, Eastern	387	48.3	7.2	24.5	17.6	18.3
Kentucky, Western	417	74.3	4.1	5.5	16.1	8.9
Louisiana, Eastern	697	51.4	.1	11.5	33.7	21.1
Louisiana, Middle	58	55.2%	19.0%	1.7%	15.5%	10.3%
Louisiana, Western	287	43.9	23.0	5.9	24.4	12.2
Maine	180	55.0	5.6	10.0	28.3	15.0
Maryland	750	14.0	42.7	10.5	30.8	18.1
Massachusetts	486	42.2	9.7	11.7	37.7	22.8
Michigan, Eastern	1,215	76.4%	2.0%	1.8%	18.6%	12.8%
Michigan, Western	250	65.2	6.0	6.4	20.4	8.8
Minnesota	436	62.4	5.3	4.1	27.3	17.7
Mississippi, Northern	181	50.3	.6	28.2	12.7	25.4
Mississippi, Southern	126	21.4	34.1	15.1	23.0	19.8
Missouri, Eastern	393	38.4%	2.8%	27.5%	17.8%	28.0%
Missouri, Western	306	50.0	16.0	1.3	29.1	17.3
Montana	251	4.0	64.5	5.2	22.7	13.1

Table D-2.1 Continued

District	Total defendants ^a	Percent of defendants who were:				
		Released at any time on:			Detained ^c	
		Personal recognizance	Unsecured bond	Financial conditions ^b	Without bail	Financial conditions
Nebraska	134	8.2%	60.4%	4.5%	26.9%	11.9%
Nevada	628	6.2	47.6	7.5	35.2	19.4
New Hampshire	87	54.0	10.3	10.3	23.0	14.9
New Jersey	924	40.8	6.9	21.3	21.6	23.6
New Mexico	835	16.9	32.5	11.9	36.4	35.4
New York, Eastern	1,610	21.7%	11.9%	9.6%	55.8%	10.1%
New York, Northern	336	21.4	26.2	23.5	26.5	25.9
New York, Southern	1,197	25.5	14.9	23.4	32.3	21.7
New York, Western	377	23.3	26.3	29.2	4.8	42.7
North Carolina, Eastern	904	20.2	57.4	8.1	13.8	9.6
North Carolina, Middle	295	23.4%	18.0%	18.6%	38.3%	22.7%
North Carolina, Western	619	55.7	1.5	6.1	35.5	22.1
North Dakota	186	19.4	37.6	4.3	38.7	12.9
Northern Mariana Islands	6	0	0	16.7	66.7	33.3
Ohio, Northern	711	57.4	5.5	12.5	19.4	17.2
Ohio, Southern	561	10.7%	48.5%	11.6%	26.6%	15.5%
Oklahoma, Eastern	76	52.6	1.3	3.9	42.1	7.9
Oklahoma, Northern	206	59.2	0	12.1	24.3	11.2
Oklahoma, Western	343	16.3	54.8	4.4	22.7	11.7
Oregon	713	.7	55.0	1.8	42.5	28.9
Pennsylvania, Eastern	628	49.5%	2.2%	12.7%	33.3%	17.7%
Pennsylvania, Middle	341	24.9	33.1	14.4	25.5	9.7
Pennsylvania, Western	274	63.9	.7	11.7	20.8	8.4
Puerto Rico	530	7.2	8.5	25.5	50.2	32.3
Rhode Island	194	0	24.7	12.9	58.2	8.2
South Carolina	333	52.9%	7.2%	13.5%	21.0%	21.0%
South Dakota	226	24.3	45.1	9.3	21.2	24.3
Tennessee, Eastern	329	21.3	20.4	21.6	33.4	17.6
Tennessee, Middle	123	35.0	4.1	20.3	39.0	15.4
Tennessee, Western	465	6.5	34.0	34.6	21.3	31.0
Texas, Eastern	369	61.5%	4.9%	6.8%	23.3%	22.8%
Texas, Northern	981	13.4	28.6	15.8	34.7	25.9
Texas, Southern	2,457	24.4	.4	22.8	29.2	47.3
Texas, Western	2,525	21.3	1.0	16.6	51.4	25.7
Utah	229	15.7	13.5	34.9	34.9	35.8
Vermont	174	42.0%	10.9%	20.7%	25.9%	20.7%
Virgin Islands	344	18.9	1.2	29.1	46.5	19.5
Virginia, Eastern	1,205	30.7	24.0	10.5	30.3	21.9
Virginia, Western	406	35.0	22.2	23.4	15.5	28.6
Washington, Eastern	315	4.1	34.3	8.3	39.0	26.3
Washington, Western	501	6.6%	35.9%	13.2%	42.9%	21.2%
West Virginia, Northern	132	86.4	2.3	6.1	5.3	10.6
West Virginia, Southern	407	70.5	5.7	4.2	19.2	19.4
Wisconsin, Eastern	388	9.5	40.7	22.7	20.4	31.2
Wisconsin, Western	136	8.1	41.2	3.7	44.1	11.8
Wyoming	89	53.9	4.5	13.5	15.7	29.2

Note: Data describe detention or release at any time following the initial bail hearing.

The sum of the defendants released and detained exceeds 100% because some defendants who were initially detained eventually raised bail or had the conditions of their bail changed by rehearing or appeal.

^a Data describe defendants scheduled for pretrial interview in 1992. Total includes defendants for whom release status data were unavailable.

^b Includes deposit bond, surety bond, and collateral bond.

^c Initially held two or more days.
See text table 2.1.

Table D-2.2 Behavior of defendants released prior to trial, 1992

District	Total defendants released*	Percent of released defendants who had:						
		No violation recorded	Violations while on release				Technical violations	Release revoked
			Any violation	Failed to appear	New offense charged			
Felony	Misdemeanor							
All districts	26,928	86.5%	13.5%	2.3%	1.8%	1.2%	9.1%	5.1%
Alabama, Middle	244	97.1%	2.9%	.8%	0	.8%	1.2%	.8%
Alabama, Northern	316	89.6	10.4	.9	1.6	.6	7.9	3.2
Alabama, Southern	238	84.5	15.5	2.5	2.1	.4	11.3	8.4
Alaska	182	92.3	7.7	1.1	0	0	7.1	3.8
Arizona	1,634	85.7	14.3	5.8	1.6	.8	8.0	3.7
Arkansas, Eastern	267	86.5%	13.5%	2.2%	1.5%	0	9.7%	12.0%
Arkansas, Western	71	98.6	1.4	0	0	0	1.4	1.4
California, Central	636	88.1	11.9	2.7	.8	.6	8.3	4.9
California, Eastern	234	82.1	17.9	3.4	1.3	.4	13.2	4.7
California, Northern	252	79.8	20.2	2.8	2.4	1.2	14.7	7.5
California, Southern	841	85.7%	14.3%	3.6%	2.1%	1.3%	8.3%	5.6%
Colorado	299	85.6	14.4	3.0	.3	1.0	10.7	3.0
Connecticut	212	92.5	7.5	.5	2.8	.9	3.3	4.2
Delaware	87	82.8	17.2	3.4	0	0	13.8	13.8
Florida, Middle	688	83.7	16.3	2.0	1.7	2.2	11.5	5.2
Florida, Northern	178	95.5%	4.5%	1.1%	.6%	.6%	2.8%	3.4%
Florida, Southern	816	72.4	27.6	3.3	4.8	1.5	21.3	6.0
Georgia, Middle	295	96.3	3.7	.7	.3	1.0	1.7	1.7
Georgia, Northern	406	84.5	15.5	2.2	4.4	.2	10.1	4.2
Georgia, Southern	268	82.8	17.2	.7	3.0	3.0	11.6	11.2
Guam	31	100.0%	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	79	70.9	29.1	1.3	2.5	1.3	24.1	16.5
Idaho	110	93.6	6.4	0	.9	2.7	2.7	3.6
Illinois, Central	198	80.3	19.7	.5	2.0	3.5	14.1	7.6
Illinois, Northern	535	74.4	25.6	5.0	3.2	6.7	14.6	6.5
Illinois, Southern	148	93.2%	6.8%	1.4%	.7%	.7%	5.4%	3.4%
Indiana, Northern	234	89.7	10.3	2.1	1.7	.9	6.0	5.1
Indiana, Southern	186	96.8	3.2	1.1	0	0	2.7	2.7
Iowa, Northern	91	83.5	16.5	0	1.1	2.2	13.2	9.9
Iowa, Southern	69	75.4	24.6	0	1.4	8.7	20.3	7.2
Kansas	176	92.6%	7.4%	1.1%	0	1.1%	5.7%	4.5%
Kentucky, Eastern	266	90.6	9.4	1.9	2.6	.8	5.3	3.4
Kentucky, Western	312	90.7	9.3	1.3	1.9	3.5	4.8	3.5
Louisiana, Eastern	413	84.0	16.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	13.3	7.5
Louisiana, Middle	38	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana, Western	178	93.3%	6.7%	.6%	1.7%	.6%	3.9%	2.8%
Maine	111	91.9	8.1	.9	.9	.9	5.4	6.3
Maryland	268	80.6	19.4	3.0	2.6	.7	15.3	4.1
Massachusetts	262	82.4	17.6	.8	4.2	0	13.0	9.9
Michigan, Eastern	933	91.6	8.4	1.3	1.7	.4	5.3	3.3
Michigan, Western	191	92.7	7.3	1.0	1.6	.5	4.2	5.8
Minnesota	278	91.0%	9.0%	0	.4%	.4%	8.3%	7.6%
Mississippi, Northern	123	85.4	14.6	3.3	4.9	1.6	7.3	6.5
Mississippi, Southern	66	98.5	1.5	0	0	0	1.5	0
Missouri, Eastern	261	71.6	28.4	1.5	4.6	1.9	23.8	4.2
Missouri, Western	202	76.2	23.8	2.0	1.5	3.0	18.8	5.9
Montana	172	94.2	5.8	.6	.6	1.2	4.1	2.3

Table D-2.2 Continued

Percent of released defendants who had:								
District	Total defendants released*	No violation recorded	Violations while on released					Release revoked
			Any violation	Failed to appear	New offense charge		Technical violations	
					Felony	Misdemeanor		
Nebraska	70	81.4%	18.6%	1.4%	2.9%	4.3%	11.4%	11.4%
Nevada	335	76.1	23.9	3.9	3.6	3.0	15.2	6.9
New Hampshire	65	80.0	20.0	3.1	1.5	0	15.4	4.6
New Jersey	454	83.3	16.7	5.9	3.5	3.5	6.6	2.6
New Mexico	487	81.7	18.3	6.6	2.7	.4	9.4	6.4
New York, Eastern	133	95.5%	4.5%	.8%	.8%	0	3.8%	2.3%
New York, Northern	216	96.8	3.2	0	0	.5	2.8	2.3
New York, Southern	276	92.0	8.0	.7	3.6	.4	3.6	2.9
New York, Western	277	84.1	15.9	4.7	3.2	2.2	8.3	5.4
North Carolina, Eastern	734	95.2	4.8	.3	1.0	1.0	3.1	2.2
North Carolina, Middle	162	86.4%	13.6%	2.5%	1.9%	1.9%	7.4%	8.6%
North Carolina, Western	364	90.4	9.6	.3	1.6	2.2	6.0	5.8
North Dakota	113	87.6	12.4	1.8	.9	.9	8.8	7.1
Northern Mariana Islands	1	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio, Northern	516	90.7	9.3	1.2	2.1	.6	6.0	3.1
Ohio, Southern	384	85.9%	14.1%	1.6%	1.0%	.8%	11.7%	2.1%
Oklahoma, Eastern	42	97.6	2.4	0	0	0	2.4	2.4
Oklahoma, Northern	131	95.4	4.6	0	.8	.8	3.1	3.8
Oklahoma, Western	256	91.4	8.6	.8	2.0	1.2	5.9	3.5
Oregon	389	79.9	20.1	2.6	1.3	.3	17.0	9.8
Pennsylvania, Eastern	343	88.3%	11.7%	2.0%	1.7%	.3%	8.5%	4.7%
Pennsylvania, Middle	228	97.8	2.2	0	.4	0	1.8	1.3
Pennsylvania, Western	165	90.9	9.1	1.2	.6	1.8	5.5	3.6
Puerto Rico	200	82.0	18.0	2.5	.5	0	15.5	5.0
Rhode Island	74	98.6	1.4	0	0	0	1.4	1.4
South Carolina	178	99.4%	.6%	0	.6%	0	0	0
South Dakota	172	73.8	26.2	1.2	1.7	2.3	20.9	14.5
Tennessee, Eastern	195	90.3	9.7	.5	2.1	1.0	6.7	4.6
Tennessee, Middle	64	68.8	31.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	28.1	9.4
Tennessee, Western	335	95.8	4.2	.6	1.5	0	2.1	3.3
Texas, Eastern	260	87.3%	12.7%	1.2%	.8%	.8%	10.0%	5.8%
Texas, Northern	522	88.7	11.3	1.7	1.7	1.1	6.7	4.8
Texas, Southern	1,064	83.4	16.6	7.3	1.2	1.4	7.5	5.6
Texas, Western	921	86.4	13.6	2.1	1.4	1.8	9.0	3.5
Utah	127	90.6	9.4	0	0	0	9.4	5.5
Vermont	122	88.5%	11.5%	4.9%	2.5%	2.5%	1.6%	5.7%
Virgin Islands	142	86.6	13.4	.7	4.2	.7	7.7	4.9
Virginia, Eastern	776	84.9	15.1	2.1	.9	.5	12.2	4.4
Virginia, Western	313	87.9	12.1	.6	1.9	.6	9.3	8.9
Washington, Eastern	130	89.2	10.8	0	.8	.8	9.2	3.8
Washington, Western	271	86.3%	13.7%	.4%	1.1%	1.1%	11.8%	5.5%
West Virginia, Northern	117	93.2	6.8	0	1.7	2.6	5.1	6.0
West Virginia, Southern	298	81.9	18.1	1.3	4.7	1.3	11.7	13.4
Wisconsin, Eastern	275	76.0	24.0	1.8	.7	.7	21.8	8.7
Wisconsin, Western	72	91.7	8.3	0	0	2.8	6.9	2.8
Wyoming	64	82.8	17.2	6.3	1.6	0	10.9	6.3

Note: A defendant with more than one type of violation appears in more than one column. A defendant with more than one of the same type of violation appears only once in that column. Therefore, sum of individual violations exceeds the total. Not all violations resulted in revocation.

* Data describe defendants whose pretrial services were terminated in 1992. Excludes defendants who were released but whose records did not contain sufficient information to determine type of release or violation behavior.

See text table 2.7.

Table D-3.1 Conviction rate, by most serious offense charged, 1992

District	Total defendants*	Percent of defendants convicted							
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Felonies			Public order offenses		Misdemeanors
				Property offenses	Drug offenses	Regulatory	Other		
Fraudulent	Other								
All districts	63,116	82.9%	87.2%	87.6%	85.2%	85.0%	79.2%	84.0%	73.9%
Alabama, Middle	464	80.8%	100.0%	85.7%	84.0%	84.0%	50.0%	88.6%	73.4%
Alabama, Northern	526	89.2	92.0	89.5	90.2	88.6	90.0	80.9	94.6
Alabama, Southern	402	88.8	86.7	87.7	96.6	88.6	91.7	86.0	100.0
Alaska	379	74.4	100.0	83.8	50.0	66.7	64.5	88.9	75.9
Arizona	1,920	85.8	88.7	80.6	83.7	84.0	78.3	82.2	92.3
Arkansas, Eastern	330	84.2%	92.0%	93.0%	72.7%	81.9%	100.0%	73.2%	90.0%
Arkansas, Western	196	77.0	85.7	86.8	83.3	75.0	16.7	73.5	76.5
California, Central	1,517	89.7	92.8	92.0	84.3	84.9	71.0	91.9	91.4
California, Eastern	691	85.8	90.2	95.9	94.1	92.9	90.0	95.6	70.0
California, Northern	730	83.6	98.1	80.6	94.7	86.2	72.4	87.4	79.6
California, Southern	1,949	93.9%	94.5%	90.9%	92.3%	93.2%	97.3%	93.2%	97.1%
Colorado	584	81.3	94.3	81.2	91.3	76.8	100.0	80.6	84.1
Connecticut	389	86.4	88.9	84.7	95.5	84.7	85.7	86.0	90.5
Delaware	162	86.4	100.0	82.5	71.4	87.5	100.0	89.5	85.7
District of Columbia	740	75.8	89.5	89.2	96.4	69.7	...	73.3	91.8
Florida, Middle	1,380	89.7%	96.1%	88.8%	96.4%	89.4%	88.5%	86.2%	90.9%
Florida, Northern	476	90.1	100.0	83.8	88.9	92.1	100.0	87.2	88.4
Florida, Southern	1,959	83.7	76.7	88.9	81.5	82.8	76.7	83.2	96.3
Georgia, Middle	1,961	83.4	94.4	89.9	100.0	75.5	50.0	80.0	83.4
Georgia, Northern	869	84.8	91.3	90.0	88.5	74.6	78.3	87.5	97.3
Georgia, Southern	565	83.2%	100.0%	84.3%	95.5%	80.0%	70.0%	70.1%	86.6%
Guam	147	63.9	45.5	75.0	0	63.4	60.0	64.4	33.3
Hawaii	1,431	60.9	96.4	94.1	100.0	83.0	42.9	84.9	56.0
Idaho	139	75.5	58.8	95.5	50.0	81.6	50.0	74.2	71.4
Illinois, Central	392	86.7	80.0	88.4	97.1	84.2	85.7	83.8	89.3
Illinois, Northern	1,025	94.0%	100.0%	96.4%	94.2%	92.8%	95.2%	89.1%	93.5%
Illinois, Southern	342	86.8	75.0	92.6	86.5	87.4	100.0	100.0	68.3
Indiana, Northern	321	87.5	50.0	91.9	89.7	85.1	100.0	84.7	92.5
Indiana, Southern	457	70.2	86.7	94.5	69.2	79.0	100.0	87.0	47.3
Iowa, Northern	172	83.7	100.0	76.2	50.0	87.5	25.0	87.0	100.0
Iowa, Southern	173	74.6%	100.0%	55.3%	100.0%	82.1%	100.0%	73.7%	66.7%
Kansas	385	78.2	82.1	76.3	84.2	77.5	80.0	90.0	71.1
Kentucky, Eastern	413	82.8	75.0	85.7	95.7	79.2	76.9	83.1	100.0
Kentucky, Western	603	81.8	89.5	85.5	90.9	75.7	100.0	81.8	81.5
Louisiana, Eastern	709	91.7	72.2	94.4	86.7	93.1	82.4	89.9	88.4
Louisiana, Middle	57	87.7%	...	80.0%	0	100.0%	...	100.0%	100.0%
Louisiana, Western	385	75.6	90.0	88.2	91.3	75.6	81.8	81.8	55.0
Maine	202	85.6	72.7	97.4	81.3	82.4	100.0	84.8	86.7
Maryland	927	81.3	77.6	91.9	85.7	74.6	77.3	80.0	82.1
Massachusetts	527	82.0	92.9	87.6	52.6	80.2	83.3	85.6	76.9
Michigan, Eastern	999	89.1%	89.7%	91.1%	91.7%	89.1%	78.3%	86.7%	91.2%
Michigan, Western	219	86.8	100.0	88.0	100.0	80.0	50.0	89.2	88.9
Minnesota	410	93.2	89.6	89.8	100.0	94.8	81.8	98.0	92.9
Mississippi, Northern	212	89.2	66.7	95.8	90.9	93.4	100.0	80.0	57.1
Mississippi, Southern	430	73.7	73.2	75.0	81.5	69.7	78.3	73.8	77.5
Missouri, Eastern	389	84.3%	94.7%	88.6%	85.7%	83.5%	55.6%	77.8%	88.9%
Missouri, Western	612	70.6	100.0	96.1	96.8	97.6	100.0	97.6	35.7
Montana	339	76.1	74.4	66.7	71.4	74.2	78.9	86.0	91.7

Table D-3.1 Continued

		Percent of defendants convicted							
District	Total defendants*	All offenses	Felonies						Misdemeanors
			Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses		
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other	
Nebraska	286	86.4%	90.0%	95.2%	100.0%	95.5%	60.0%	52.2%	75.0%
Nevada	610	77.0	88.0	87.4	85.7	71.5	75.0	60.6	100.0
New Hampshire	113	82.3	100.0	90.6	60.0	83.7	100.0	68.0	100.0
New Jersey	1,074	85.5	95.1	94.5	82.3	88.9	55.3	87.0	68.6
New Mexico	961	69.0	71.4	77.9	60.7	76.6	66.7	74.2	36.8
New York, Eastern	2,016	88.3%	86.8%	91.4%	96.4%	89.6%	87.8%	79.6%	84.6%
New York, Northern	777	69.5	100.0	90.7	90.0	78.2	73.7	59.0	64.1
New York, Southern	1,113	88.6	77.5	94.2	86.4	87.1	79.5	87.9	90.1
New York, Western	431	88.2	85.2	88.4	76.9	86.5	90.0	85.7	95.3
North Carolina, Eastern	1,235	72.5	89.8	90.2	68.6	88.2	73.3	84.9	64.5
North Carolina, Middle	479	77.7%	95.6%	75.6%	66.7%	77.1%	77.8%	77.1%	11.1%
North Carolina, Western	847	86.4	94.3	84.6	81.8	89.2	70.0	73.9	84.4
North Dakota	186	88.7	70.4	95.2	93.8	96.2	100.0	82.6	94.7
Northern Mariana Islands	24	70.8	...	57.1	...	75.0	...	0	100.0
Ohio, Northern	723	93.5	92.1	93.0	97.4	92.4	96.7	94.6	87.5
Ohio, Southern	693	91.5%	97.1%	93.7%	91.2%	90.0%	77.8%	87.0%	97.3%
Oklahoma, Eastern	86	74.4	100.0	69.6	57.1	82.6	...	70.4	100.0
Oklahoma, Northern	225	82.7	100.0	84.6	92.3	70.0	66.7	84.8	...
Oklahoma, Western	540	83.3	82.4	88.2	100.0	92.5	92.3	92.2	74.2
Oregon	730	85.9	91.3	79.5	80.0	86.5	100.0	84.7	85.0
Pennsylvania, Eastern	1,186	92.5%	93.3%	92.3%	97.2%	93.9%	72.2%	91.4%	76.9%
Pennsylvania, Middle	401	86.3	94.1	79.5	95.5	90.6	40.0	89.7	78.9
Pennsylvania, Western	351	86.6	100.0	78.4	72.4	95.6	92.3	85.0	100.0
Puerto Rico	633	83.3	86.5	76.8	84.6	83.0	85.0	85.6	100.0
Rhode Island	196	90.8	100.0	90.6	87.5	92.8	...	85.3	...
South Carolina	1,023	77.6%	82.3%	76.4%	82.8%	77.2%	81.3%	80.3%	63.4%
South Dakota	273	82.8	78.5	91.1	83.3	88.2	100.0	75.7	66.7
Tennessee, Eastern	550	84.2	71.4	90.5	87.0	81.8	50.0	84.5	94.1
Tennessee, Middle	381	77.7	86.2	80.3	75.9	74.2	92.3	78.0	74.3
Tennessee, Western	671	83.2	93.8	84.1	80.0	81.5	82.4	85.4	94.7
Texas, Eastern	475	81.1%	91.7%	76.6%	84.6%	81.8%	70.0%	84.9%	81.0%
Texas, Northern	1,275	86.0	93.7	88.4	90.1	81.1	79.2	88.2	86.2
Texas, Southern	2,488	75.3	77.8	76.5	96.0	77.9	60.0	77.0	59.8
Texas, Western	2,155	87.9	89.6	84.0	51.5	88.8	81.3	90.6	91.6
Utah	376	82.4	93.2	87.9	77.8	72.2	90.0	90.3	80.3
Vermont	163	95.7%	100.0%	90.9%	100.0%	98.1%	100.0%	95.6%	92.3%
Virgin Islands	396	70.7	58.2	76.7	53.1	65.3	...	74.8	94.0
Virginia, Eastern	2,780	73.7	73.3	93.7	84.3	93.5	94.7	88.2	60.8
Virginia, Western	513	91.4	80.0	96.9	90.0	87.3	83.3	95.2	91.3
Washington, Eastern	411	73.7	76.0	58.0	56.3	78.7	50.0	79.7	57.1
Washington, Western	1,251	77.0%	86.7%	81.8%	85.7%	83.1%	60.0%	83.3%	73.7%
West Virginia, Northern	276	84.4	75.0	81.0	87.5	85.6	...	82.0	83.3
West Virginia, Southern	445	91.0	33.3	87.3	94.4	93.5	92.3	86.8	100.0
Wisconsin, Eastern	405	88.9	90.0	92.9	89.5	89.1	0	82.4	88.9
Wisconsin, Western	146	84.9	75.0	93.8	77.8	85.7	0	85.7	75.0
Wyoming	141	92.2	100.0	90.9	92.3	92.7	85.7	95.5	89.7

...No cases of this type occurred in the data.

See text table 3.1.

Table D-3.2 Convicted offenders, by most serious offense charged, 1992

District	Total convicted offenders	Percent of convicted offenders							
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Felonies					Misdemeanors
				Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses		
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other	
All districts ^c	52,348	100.0%	5.7%	17.7%	4.8%	35.8%	2.1%	15.1%	18.8%
Alabama, Middle	375	100.0%	4.5%	14.4%	5.6%	28.0%	.3%	10.4%	36.8%
Alabama, Northern	469	100.0	4.9	20.0	9.8	33.0	1.9	11.7	18.6
Alabama, Southern	357	100.0	3.6	28.0	7.8	45.7	3.1	10.4	1.4
Alaska	282	100.0	7.1	11.0	2.1	26.2	7.1	8.5	37.9
Arizona	1,647	100.0	11.9	6.1	2.5	40.4	2.2	12.9	24.0
Arkansas, Eastern	278	100.0%	8.3%	23.7%	2.9%	47.1%	.7%	10.8%	6.5%
Arkansas, Western	151	100.0	4.0	21.9	13.2	17.9	.7	16.6	25.8
California, Central	1,361	100.0	18.0	28.1	5.1	20.7	1.6	22.6	3.9
California, Eastern	593	100.0	7.8	15.9	2.7	22.1	1.5	22.1	28.0
California, Northern	610	100.0	8.7	17.7	3.0	21.5	3.4	12.5	33.3
California, Southern	1,831	100.0%	4.7%	4.9%	2.0%	50.1%	2.0%	16.5%	19.8%
Colorado	475	100.0	6.9	22.7	4.4	34.1	.6	12.2	18.9
Connecticut	336	100.0	7.1	28.0	6.3	18.2	1.8	33.0	5.7
Delaware	140	100.0	5.0	23.6	3.6	40.0	2.9	12.1	12.9
District of Columbia	561	100.0	3.0	13.2	4.8	53.8	0	15.2	10.0
Florida, Middle	1,238	100.0%	7.9%	24.2%	4.4%	48.3%	1.9%	10.1%	3.2%
Florida, Northern	429	100.0	5.1	13.3	3.7	52.0	1.2	15.9	8.9
Florida, Southern	1,640	100.0	3.4	18.0	3.2	54.8	2.0	17.0	1.6
Georgia, Middle	1,636	100.0	1.0	3.8	1.7	4.5	.1	3.4	85.5
Georgia, Northern	737	100.0	5.7	18.3	9.4	33.1	2.4	11.4	19.7
Georgia, Southern	470	100.0%	3.8%	16.0%	4.5%	23.0%	1.5%	10.0%	41.3%
Guam	94	100.0	5.3	31.9	0	27.7	3.2	30.9	1.1
Hawaii	871	100.0	3.1	3.7	.7	10.1	.3	5.2	76.9
Idaho	105	100.0	9.5	20.0	2.9	29.5	1.9	21.9	14.3
Illinois, Central	340	100.0	1.2	17.9	10.0	36.2	1.8	18.2	14.7
Illinois, Northern	963	100.0%	3.8%	30.9%	10.1%	32.2%	2.1%	11.8%	9.0%
Illinois, Southern	297	100.0	1.0	16.8	10.8	51.2	.7	10.1	9.4
Indiana, Northern	281	100.0	1.1	24.2	12.5	22.4	1.1	25.6	13.2
Indiana, Southern	321	100.0	8.1	16.2	8.4	24.6	3.1	14.6	24.9
Iowa, Northern	144	100.0	.7	22.2	.7	53.5	.7	13.9	8.3
Iowa, Southern	129	100.0%	2.3%	20.2%	3.1%	60.5%	1.6%	10.9%	1.6%
Kansas	301	100.0	7.6	29.9	5.3	22.9	1.3	15.0	17.9
Kentucky, Eastern	342	100.0	3.5	17.5	13.2	42.4	5.8	15.8	1.8
Kentucky, Western	493	100.0	3.4	13.2	4.1	17.0	1.4	9.1	51.7
Louisiana, Eastern	650	100.0	2.0	26.2	4.0	47.5	2.2	12.3	5.8
Louisiana, Middle	50	100.0%	0	40.0%	0	40.0%	0	18.0%	2.0%
Louisiana, Western	291	100.0	3.1	25.8	7.2	23.4	6.2	15.5	18.9
Maine	173	100.0	4.6	22.0	7.5	35.3	.6	22.5	7.5
Maryland	754	100.0	6.0	19.6	4.8	24.1	2.3	12.2	31.0
Massachusetts	432	100.0	9.0	26.2	4.6	32.9	3.5	19.2	4.6
Michigan, Eastern	890	100.0%	5.8%	18.3%	4.9%	44.3%	2.0%	17.6%	7.0%
Michigan, Western	190	100.0	4.2	38.4	8.9	21.1	1.6	17.4	8.4
Minnesota	382	100.0	11.3	23.0	5.2	38.5	2.4	12.8	6.8
Mississippi, Northern	189	100.0	3.2	24.3	5.3	45.0	3.2	16.9	2.1
Mississippi, Southern	317	100.0	9.5	22.7	6.9	31.2	5.7	14.2	9.8
Missouri, Eastern	328	100.0%	5.5%	37.8%	7.3%	26.2%	1.5%	19.2%	2.4%
Missouri, Western	432	100.0	5.8	16.9	6.9	38.4	.5	9.5	22.0
Montana	258	100.0	12.4	14.7	3.9	38.0	5.8	16.7	8.5

Table D-3.2 Continued

		Percent of convicted offenders							
District	Total convicted offenders	Felonies							
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses		Misdemeanors
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other	
Nebraska	247	100.0%	3.6%	32.4%	4.0%	42.9%	1.2%	9.7%	6.1%
Nevada	470	100.0	14.0	31.1	3.8	28.3	2.6	16.4	3.8
New Hampshire	93	100.0	3.2	31.2	3.2	38.7	3.2	18.3	2.2
New Jersey	918	100.0	4.2	31.8	8.6	24.4	2.3	16.0	12.6
New Mexico	663	100.0	11.3	9.0	2.6	51.4	.3	16.9	8.4
New York, Eastern	1,781	100.0%	1.9%	16.2%	4.5%	54.9%	4.4%	12.3%	5.8%
New York, Northern	540	100.0	2.2	9.1	1.7	24.6	2.6	10.9	48.9
New York, Southern	986	100.0	3.1	24.6	5.2	36.3	3.1	15.5	12.0
New York, Western	380	100.0	6.1	16.1	2.6	37.1	2.4	14.2	21.6
North Carolina, Eastern	895	100.0	4.9	9.3	3.9	20.1	1.2	5.0	55.5
North Carolina, Middle	372	100.0%	17.5%	16.7%	4.8%	48.9%	1.9%	9.9%	.3%
North Carolina, Western	732	100.0	13.7	13.5	3.7	46.3	1.0	9.3	12.6
North Dakota	165	100.0	11.5	24.2	9.1	15.2	6.1	23.0	10.9
Northern Mariana Islands	17	100.0	0	23.5	0	52.9	0	0	23.5
Ohio, Northern	676	100.0	5.2	31.2	5.5	26.9	4.3	25.9	1.0
Ohio, Southern	634	100.0%	5.4%	23.5%	9.8%	38.3%	2.2%	9.5%	11.4%
Oklahoma, Eastern	64	100.0	6.3	25.0	6.3	29.7	0	29.7	3.1
Oklahoma, Northern	186	100.0	8.1	35.5	6.5	18.8	1.1	30.1	0
Oklahoma, Western	450	100.0	3.1	18.2	3.6	21.8	2.7	10.4	40.2
Oregon	627	100.0	15.0	11.2	3.8	47.2	1.6	18.5	2.7
Pennsylvania, Eastern	1,097	100.0%	3.8%	24.1%	6.3%	48.0%	2.4%	14.5%	.9%
Pennsylvania, Middle	346	100.0	4.6	17.9	6.1	39.0	1.2	22.5	8.7
Pennsylvania, Western	304	100.0	7.9	32.2	6.9	35.5	3.9	11.2	2.3
Puerto Rico	527	100.0	6.1	12.0	2.1	52.0	6.5	20.3	1.1
Rhode Island	178	100.0	2.2	27.0	3.9	50.6	0	16.3	0
South Carolina	794	100.0%	6.4%	25.3%	12.7%	31.1%	4.9%	13.9%	5.7%
South Dakota	226	100.0	27.4	18.1	11.1	26.5	.9	12.4	3.5
Tennessee, Eastern	463	100.0	4.3	18.6	10.2	33.9	1.5	21.2	10.4
Tennessee, Middle	296	100.0	8.4	20.6	7.4	15.5	4.1	15.5	28.4
Tennessee, Western	558	100.0	2.7	22.8	7.9	47.3	2.5	13.6	3.2
Texas, Eastern	385	100.0%	5.7%	22.1%	5.7%	36.1%	5.5%	20.5%	4.4%
Texas, Northern	1,096	100.0	5.4	27.0	7.5	29.3	3.8	21.9	5.1
Texas, Southern	1,873	100.0	1.1	6.2	1.3	52.6	1.1	28.0	9.6
Texas, Western	1,894	100.0	2.3	9.4	1.8	48.8	1.4	17.3	19.0
Utah	310	100.0	13.2	18.7	4.5	26.8	2.9	18.1	15.8
Vermont	156	100.0%	3.2%	19.2%	3.2%	33.3%	5.8%	27.6%	7.7%
Virgin Islands	280	100.0	16.4	16.4	6.1	16.8	0	27.5	16.8
Virginia, Eastern	2,049	100.0	2.7	15.3	2.1	21.0	.9	11.0	47.0
Virginia, Western	469	100.0	.9	26.4	1.9	44.1	1.1	21.1	4.5
Washington, Eastern	303	100.0	6.3	13.2	3.0	28.1	.3	46.5	2.6
Washington, Western	963	100.0%	5.4%	9.3%	1.9%	15.4%	.6%	5.7%	61.7%
West Virginia, Northern	233	100.0	1.3	7.3	3.0	68.7	0	17.6	2.1
West Virginia, Southern	405	100.0	.5	11.9	4.2	57.3	5.9	16.3	4.0
Wisconsin, Eastern	360	100.0	12.5	25.6	9.4	36.4	0	11.7	4.4
Wisconsin, Western	124	100.0	7.3	24.2	5.6	48.4	0	9.7	4.8
Wyoming	130	100.0	5.4	15.4	9.2	29.2	4.6	16.2	20.0

See text table 3.1.

Table D-3.3 Characteristics of convicted offenders, 1992

District	Total convicted defendants*	Percent of offenders with selected characteristics										
		Sex		Race			Ethnicity		Age			
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	Hispanic	Non Hispanic	19-20	21-30	31-40	40+
All districts	52,348	84.1%	15.9%	63.3%	32.5%	4.3%	22.8%	77.2%	.5%	4.3%	36.6%	32.4%
Alabama, Middle	375	71.8%	28.2%	42.7%	56.4%	.8%	2.4%	97.6%	1.2%	6.5%	43.7%	26.9%
Alabama, Northern	469	77.4	22.6	49.3	50.7	0	1.0	99.0	0	3.4	37.2	28.4
Alabama, Southern	357	76.1	23.9	54.5	45.1	.3	5.9	94.1	1.7	4.8	36.0	27.7
Alaska	282	83.5	16.5	63.0	26.0	11.0	7.7	92.3	0	6.5	31.4	32.0
Arizona	1,647	87.7	12.3	70.9	4.6	24.6	59.1	40.9	1.0	5.8	43.7	27.4
Arkansas, Eastern	278	82.6%	17.4%	61.0%	38.5%	.5%	4.1%	95.9%	.9%	4.0%	38.8%	31.3%
Arkansas, Western	151	80.2	19.8	78.6	21.4	0	8.8	91.2	0	3.3	33.0	39.6
California, Central	1,361	87.3	12.7	70.3	24.1	5.6	32.4	67.6	.4	3.2	37.8	31.9
California, Eastern	593	82.6	17.4	79.0	12.8	8.3	31.6	68.4	.3	3.4	31.6	29.4
California, Northern	610	78.3	21.7	59.3	24.3	16.4	15.1	84.9	0	2.6	27.0	35.5
California, Southern	1,831	88.7%	11.3%	93.1%	5.3%	1.5%	60.6%	39.4%	.7%	4.7%	42.9%	33.9%
Colorado	475	85.8	14.2	78.5	19.0	2.5	19.8	80.2	.3	5.0	37.0	30.7
Connecticut	336	86.0	14.0	66.7	30.9	2.4	17.5	82.5	0	1.7	28.8	34.5
Delaware	140	77.9	22.1	37.0	62.0	1.0	9.6	90.4	0	2.9	44.2	32.7
District of Columbia	561	83.0	17.0	10.0	88.0	2.0	4.0	96.0	1.3	9.9	53.1	21.7
Florida, Middle	1,238	84.2%	15.8%	67.6%	31.1%	1.2%	13.6%	86.4%	.6%	3.8%	33.5%	31.7%
Florida, Northern	429	88.7	11.3	60.7	39.3	0	7.9	92.1	0	2.4	35.4	34.1
Florida, Southern	1,640	87.1	12.9	76.3	23.4	.3	40.5	59.5	.4	2.3	31.3	36.1
Georgia, Middle	1,636	71.8	28.2	41.1	58.5	.4	3.2	96.8	.7	6.5	34.7	23.5
Georgia, Northern	737	83.2	16.8	49.9	49.5	.6	5.3	94.7	0	3.9	33.1	35.9
Georgia, Southern	470	83.2%	16.8%	52.8%	46.4%	.9%	5.1%	94.9%	.4%	3.2%	32.4%	31.2%
Guam	94	79.6	20.4	4.3	0	95.7	0	100.0	0	4.1	49.0	30.6
Hawaii	871	81.2	18.8	23.7	5.8	70.5	6.7	93.3	0	3.1	32.9	37.3
Idaho	105	84.9	15.1	95.9	0	4.1	18.0	82.0	1.9	1.9	26.4	35.8
Illinois, Central	340	80.1	19.9	66.4	32.8	.9	5.2	94.8	.4	2.3	38.3	35.5
Illinois, Northern	963	82.2%	17.8%	52.0%	44.8%	3.2%	19.3%	80.7%	.2%	2.0%	34.7%	34.0%
Illinois, Southern	297	77.1	22.9	52.3	47.2	.5	4.0	96.0	0	4.0	40.0	35.0
Indiana, Northern	281	85.6	14.4	64.7	35.3	0	8.9	91.1	0	4.4	23.8	32.0
Indiana, Southern	321	84.5	15.5	72.2	27.8	0	2.2	97.8	.6	5.0	23.2	34.3
Iowa, Northern	144	81.6	18.4	87.0	10.0	3.0	4.9	95.1	1.9	1.9	40.8	28.2
Iowa, Southern	129	83.8%	16.2%	86.2%	11.5%	2.3%	18.1%	81.9%	0	5.7%	32.4%	42.9%
Kansas	301	76.1	23.9	74.0	25.4	.6	16.8	83.2	.5	2.9	30.6	27.8
Kentucky, Eastern	342	81.6	18.4	88.3	9.9	1.8	5.1	94.9	.3	4.4	21.5	39.6
Kentucky, Western	493	68.4	31.6	72.4	25.2	2.4	6.7	93.3	.5	10.4	37.8	23.4
Louisiana, Eastern	650	83.2	16.8	57.8	40.6	1.6	12.6	87.4	1.1	5.0	49.3	26.0
Louisiana, Middle	50	71.8%	28.2%	55.6%	44.4%	0	5.1%	94.9%	0	0	33.3%	35.9%
Louisiana, Western	291	77.7	22.3	59.4	40.6	0	5.9	94.1	1.1	1.1	29.3	27.1
Maine	173	85.4	14.6	93.3	1.9	4.8	17.1	82.9	0	1.6	31.7	43.1
Maryland	754	85.8	14.2	40.1	54.2	5.6	7.0	93.0	0	2.1	37.6	34.6
Massachusetts	432	90.8	9.2	81.7	17.1	1.2	13.3	86.7	.3	2.7	28.2	34.4
Michigan, Eastern	890	85.7%	14.3%	51.0%	47.1%	1.9%	7.8%	92.2%	.3%	4.4%	38.3%	30.6%
Michigan, Western	190	78.9	21.1	71.6	23.1	5.2	21.1	78.9	.7	3.4	29.9	32.7
Minnesota	382	85.5	14.5	72.4	21.3	6.3	8.1	91.9	1.1	2.7	31.4	33.3
Mississippi, Northern	189	85.1	14.9	37.7	61.0	1.3	.6	99.4	.6	3.2	33.1	37.0
Mississippi, Southern	317	86.4	13.6	49.1	47.4	3.4	7.4	92.6	0	3.3	31.8	36.8
Missouri, Eastern	328	84.4%	15.6%	51.1%	48.5%	.4%	2.1%	97.9%	0	3.0%	31.2%	32.9%
Missouri, Western	432	81.9	18.1	76.2	23.8	0	4.7	95.3	0	2.2	35.9	35.0
Montana	258	85.8	14.2	63.6	1.6	34.9	15.2	84.8	2.8	4.2	29.9	41.0

Table D-3.3 Continued

District	Total convicted defendants*	Percent of offenders with selected characteristics										
		Sex		Race			Ethnicity		Age			
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	Hispanic	Non Hispanic	19-20	21-30	31-40	40+
Nebraska	247	78.9%	21.1%	68.1%	23.3%	8.6%	14.2%	85.8%	0	7.8%	39.4%	29.4%
Nevada	470	84.1	15.9	78.0	12.7	9.3	26.7	73.3	.6	2.9	33.5	28.3
New Hampshire	93	81.6	18.4	95.9	4.1	0	11.8	88.2	0	3.9	32.9	27.6
New Jersey	918	85.1	14.9	62.9	30.8	6.3	13.5	86.5	.2	3.9	29.0	31.0
New Mexico	663	87.6	12.4	87.2	3.4	9.5	41.8	58.2	.8	4.5	41.9	32.2
New York, Eastern	1,781	78.9%	21.1%	46.5%	45.1%	8.4%	33.5%	66.5%	.2%	1.8%	32.8%	38.3%
New York, Northern	540	85.3	14.7	79.3	17.3	3.4	10.2	89.8	0	4.6	32.4	38.8
New York, Southern	986	83.1	16.9	47.8	39.3	12.9	43.1	56.9	.1	3.0	40.4	34.6
New York, Western	380	83.3	16.7	47.6	50.3	2.0	13.6	86.4	0	1.9	38.5	43.5
North Carolina, Eastern	895	83.6	16.4	53.0	42.2	4.8	4.1	95.9	.6	4.7	41.6	29.0
North Carolina, Middle	372	85.9%	14.1%	35.8%	63.0%	1.2%	3.9%	96.1%	1.2%	7.2%	45.3%	28.2%
North Carolina, Western	732	86.0	14.0	46.8	51.2	2.0	3.4	96.6	.4	4.4	38.8	35.7
North Dakota	165	87.6	12.4	70.0	4.4	25.6	22.4	77.6	.9	11.7	38.7	26.1
Northern Mariana Islands	17	0	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0
Ohio, Northern	676	82.1	17.9	57.9	39.5	2.6	5.3	94.7	.2	2.8	27.9	32.6
Ohio, Southern	634	79.1%	20.9%	43.1%	56.1%	.8%	2.3%	97.7%	.2%	6.8%	39.6%	31.0%
Oklahoma, Eastern	64	88.5	11.5	82.0	16.0	2.0	3.8	96.2	3.8	0	17.3	38.5
Oklahoma, Northern	186	77.2	22.8	72.7	22.4	4.9	2.1	97.9	.7	4.8	24.1	38.6
Oklahoma, Western	450	84.7	15.3	65.4	29.8	4.8	16.7	83.3	.9	4.7	33.5	34.4
Oregon	627	88.7	11.3	84.5	13.3	2.3	22.0	78.0	.2	3.3	42.8	33.6
Pennsylvania, Eastern	1,097	82.6%	17.4%	49.1%	47.2%	3.7%	25.7%	74.3%	.1%	2.4%	36.1%	33.5%
Pennsylvania, Middle	346	87.5	12.5	77.7	21.5	.8	8.5	91.5	.4	4.4	37.9	24.3
Pennsylvania, Western	304	83.3	16.7	67.3	32.3	.5	5.7	94.3	0	2.2	34.9	32.8
Puerto Rico	527	90.3	9.7	62.3	37.0	.6	89.0	11.0	.6	8.7	35.3	31.1
Rhode Island	178	92.4	7.6	60.0	31.8	8.2	45.8	54.2	0	3.8	36.6	33.6
South Carolina	794	81.1%	18.9%	56.4%	42.9%	.7%	1.9%	98.1%	.2%	2.6%	37.5%	32.5%
South Dakota	226	81.2	18.8	51.8	3.7	44.5	0	100.0	1.2	4.8	27.3	38.8
Tennessee, Eastern	463	85.2	14.8	66.3	33.4	.3	2.8	97.2	.6	2.8	33.1	35.1
Tennessee, Middle	296	83.5	16.5	66.0	33.5	.5	2.4	97.6	.5	5.2	33.5	35.4
Tennessee, Western	558	80.6	19.4	32.3	67.5	.2	1.7	98.3	.4	5.8	41.9	29.5
Texas, Eastern	385	83.0%	17.0%	58.7%	40.4%	1.0%	5.3%	94.7%	2.5%	5.9%	29.9%	30.9%
Texas, Northern	1,096	85.7	14.3	64.1	34.8	1.1	25.9	74.1	.6	3.0	33.7	34.5
Texas, Southern	1,873	91.5	8.5	91.6	7.8	.6	79.7	20.3	1.1	4.8	39.4	33.4
Texas, Western	1,894	86.8	13.2	78.8	19.5	1.7	43.0	57.0	.9	5.4	40.9	31.3
Utah	310	87.5	12.5	74.0	13.8	12.2	20.3	79.7	.4	5.2	33.6	36.2
Vermont	156	81.1%	18.9%	94.4%	1.6%	4.0%	2.4%	97.6%	0	3.1%	33.9%	37.0%
Virgin Islands	280	77.0	23.0	40.4	58.5	1.1	32.0	68.0	0	4.0	45.0	27.0
Virginia, Eastern	2,049	82.1	17.9	37.6	60.2	2.2	5.6	94.4	.5	6.7	41.7	27.6
Virginia, Western	469	82.8	17.2	64.5	34.9	.6	1.1	98.9	.3	5.7	31.1	37.1
Washington, Eastern	303	90.5	9.5	86.4	3.2	10.4	51.4	48.6	.4	3.6	45.2	31.9
Washington, Western	963	79.1%	20.9%	70.9%	20.2%	8.9%	20.3%	79.7%	.3%	3.4%	35.1%	28.4%
West Virginia, Northern	233	88.0	12.0	60.7	39.3	0	0	100.0	0	10.9	39.3	34.4
West Virginia, Southern	405	82.4	17.6	59.9	39.8	.3	.6	99.4	1.5	11.9	36.8	29.2
Wisconsin, Eastern	360	84.7	15.3	50.9	41.0	8.1	16.3	83.7	.4	4.6	39.6	29.6
Wisconsin, Western	124	82.6	17.4	67.0	29.4	3.7	5.5	94.5	0	5.5	33.0	32.1
Wyoming	130	88.3	11.7	83.7	3.3	13.0	5.3	94.7	0	4.3	31.9	28.7

Note: Percents for individual characteristics were calculated on the basis of available data. Data were available only for offenders sentenced under guidelines.

...No cases of this type occurred in the data.

* Data describe offenders in cases terminated in 1992. Total excludes offenders for whom these characteristics do not apply (e.g. corporations).

See text table 3.3 and data note 7.

Table D-4.1 Incarceration rate, by offense, 1992

District	Total offenders sentenced ^b	Percent of convicted offenders sentenced to incarceration ^a							
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Felonies				Misdemeanors	
				Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses		
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory		Other
All districts	52,348	65.8%	93.4%	54.7%	58.2%	91.1%	45.2%	76.7%	16.3%
Alabama, Middle	375	51.2%	94.1%	46.3%	38.1%	97.1%	100.0%	82.1%	5.8%
Alabama, Northern	469	58.8	95.7	48.9	32.6	90.3	77.8	58.2	16.1
Alabama, Southern	357	75.6	84.6	50.0	78.6	92.6	18.2	91.9	...
Alaska	282	58.5	90.5	63.3	33.3	93.2	57.1	95.8	19.8
Arizona	1,647	69.7	87.6	53.3	60.5	84.3	45.7	78.3	42.6
Arkansas, Eastern	278	78.8%	95.7%	66.7%	66.7%	87.5%	100.0%	83.9%	33.3%
Arkansas, Western	151	60.3	100.0	78.8	45.0	96.3	100.0	92.0	...
California, Central	1,361	76.9	97.5	63.5	57.4	94.6	79.2	76.8	11.3
California, Eastern	593	65.0	97.8	61.3	56.3	97.7	72.7	88.1	15.0
California, Northern	610	52.0	92.3	56.1	64.7	88.6	34.8	64.5	12.3
California, Southern	1,831	83.8%	96.3%	56.2%	66.7%	90.7%	42.9%	89.9%	71.5%
Colorado	475	64.1	93.9	61.7	60.0	84.0	66.7	75.4	14.3
Connecticut	336	64.6	87.5	47.9	52.4	90.2	50.0	70.3	21.1
Delaware	140	72.1	100.0	66.7	60.0	94.6	...	82.4	11.1
District of Columbia	561	72.6	73.3	59.4	44.4	90.8	...	62.5	34.7
Florida, Middle	1,238	76.2%	98.0%	56.7%	50.9%	90.3%	47.8%	77.6%	4.9%
Florida, Northern	429	78.1	95.5	59.7	43.8	94.2	60.0	82.4	10.5
Florida, Southern	1,640	83.3	96.4	59.2	64.2	94.6	62.9	79.7	33.3
Georgia, Middle	1,636	13.4	100.0	56.5	74.1	93.2	...	75.0	2.6
Georgia, Northern	737	62.1	83.8	55.6	75.0	89.7	36.8	69.0	11.4
Georgia, Southern	470	54.7%	94.4%	90.7%	76.2%	93.5%	57.1%	61.7%	11.3%
Guam	94	77.7	60.0	70.0	...	80.8	33.3	89.7	100.0
Hawaii	871	21.7	92.6	75.0	50.0	95.5	...	82.2	2.4
Idaho	105	55.8	100.0	30.0	33.3	90.3	...	43.5	20.0
Illinois, Central	340	70.3	100.0	55.7	41.2	96.8	50.0	91.9	16.0
Illinois, Northern	963	63.2%	91.4%	39.4%	62.8%	96.0%	30.4%	73.6%	14.6%
Illinois, Southern	297	70.9	100.0	49.0	18.8	96.7	100.0	93.3	...
Indiana, Northern	281	49.8	100.0	35.3	25.7	74.6	66.7	72.2	8.1
Indiana, Southern	321	60.6	100.0	64.7	57.7	88.6	80.0	61.7	16.0
Iowa, Northern	144	81.3	100.0	56.3	...	98.7	100.0	90.0	25.0
Iowa, Southern	129	88.4%	100.0%	80.8%	75.0%	94.9%	...	85.7%	50.0%
Kansas	301	64.1	91.3	57.8	31.3	95.7	25.0	80.0	22.2
Kentucky, Eastern	342	78.1	100.0	51.7	77.8	91.7	45.0	85.2	16.7
Kentucky, Western	493	38.9	94.1	56.9	55.0	85.7	28.6	66.7	9.4
Louisiana, Eastern	650	64.3	100.0	47.1	53.9	82.9	37.5	57.7	10.5
Louisiana, Middle	50	76.0%	...	55.0%	...	100.0%	...	77.8%	...
Louisiana, Western	291	64.6	88.9	56.8	63.6	95.4	76.2	75.6	21.8
Maine	173	86.1	100.0	73.7	84.6	96.7	100.0	92.3	46.2
Maryland	754	59.7	93.3	62.2	66.7	95.6	29.4	75.0	18.8
Massachusetts	432	67.9	92.3	44.4	61.9	84.7	57.1	74.4	18.2
Michigan, Eastern	890	75.2%	96.2%	53.4%	72.7%	92.1%	71.4%	73.3%	16.1%
Michigan, Western	190	72.6	100.0	64.9	50.0	100.0	33.3	87.9	25.0
Minnesota	382	80.1	92.7	69.3	61.9	97.2	44.4	81.5	26.9
Mississippi, Northern	189	76.2	83.3	45.7	70.0	95.3	33.3	84.9	...
Mississippi, Southern	317	73.7	90.0	58.3	100.0	90.9	16.7	90.9	29.0
Missouri, Eastern	328	73.5%	100.0%	61.3%	41.7%	90.7%	40.0%	85.7%	37.5%
Missouri, Western	432	58.9	92.0	63.4	46.7	85.5	66.7	67.5	1.0
Montana	258	61.3	87.5	47.4	60.0	77.3	13.3	61.9	9.1

Table D-4.1 Continued

		Percent of convicted offenders sentenced to incarceration ^a							
District	Total offenders sentenced ^b	All offenses	Felonies						Misdemeanors
			Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses		
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other	
Nebraska	247	80.6%	100.0%	70.0%	80.0%	94.3%	33.3%	95.8%	13.3%
Nevada	470	71.2	89.2	52.1	61.1	93.2	41.7	76.3	15.0
New Hampshire	93	68.8	100.0	48.3	66.7	88.9	100.0	58.8	...
New Jersey	918	58.1	94.9	49.3	55.1	89.3	57.1	51.7	18.1
New Mexico	663	75.6	84.7	55.9	43.8	89.0	16.7	85.2	6.6
New York, Eastern	1,781	67.8%	89.7%	37.5%	43.0%	86.8%	32.9%	62.4%	25.7%
New York, Northern	540	50.4	83.3	49.0	44.4	90.2	71.4	71.2	23.5
New York, Southern	986	59.4	86.7	38.0	61.5	81.0	41.4	66.7	30.1
New York, Western	380	56.3	91.3	50.0	40.0	81.4	11.1	59.3	13.4
North Carolina, Eastern	895	38.9	93.2	51.8	60.0	90.6	54.6	75.6	8.0
North Carolina, Middle	372	90.9%	100.0%	75.8%	72.2%	97.3%	42.9%	89.2%	...
North Carolina, Western	732	69.8	98.0	43.4	64.3	85.6	57.1	77.3	6.5
North Dakota	165	66.7	84.2	47.5	66.7	84.0	50.0	89.5	27.8
Northern Mariana Islands	17	82.4	...	75.0	...	100.0	...	...	50.0
Ohio, Northern	676	66.9	88.6	47.3	59.5	92.8	27.6	67.4	50.0
Ohio, Southern	634	71.1%	100.0%	60.8%	57.1%	95.9%	33.3%	73.8%	11.1%
Oklahoma, Eastern	64	79.7	100.0	75.0	100.0	73.7	...	89.5	...
Oklahoma, Northern	186	67.7	100.0	50.0	66.7	85.7	50.0	69.6	...
Oklahoma, Western	450	50.2	100.0	63.0	68.8	98.0	50.0	89.4	3.3
Oregon	627	83.1	96.8	46.5	47.8	89.3	91.7	89.1	57.9
Pennsylvania, Eastern	1,097	68.1%	95.2%	37.2%	30.4%	90.1%	38.5%	63.8%	10.0%
Pennsylvania, Middle	346	70.9	81.3	50.0	52.4	88.6	25.0	81.0	23.3
Pennsylvania, Western	304	62.5	75.0	38.8	52.4	90.7	33.3	58.8	14.3
Puerto Rico	527	75.0	100.0	50.8	18.2	96.4	29.4	51.4	...
Rhode Island	178	90.4	50.0	83.0	71.4	97.8	...	89.7	...
South Carolina	794	60.8%	94.1%	44.6%	49.5%	81.0%	23.1%	69.1%	23.9%
South Dakota	226	70.7	93.6	46.3	36.0	80.0	50.0	78.6	28.6
Tennessee, Eastern	463	85.3	100.0	75.6	83.0	97.5	71.4	91.8	47.9
Tennessee, Middle	296	65.5	100.0	73.8	72.7	97.8	58.3	82.6	21.4
Tennessee, Western	558	70.4	86.7	37.9	41.9	94.3	14.3	77.3	16.7
Texas, Eastern	385	73.5%	100.0%	47.1%	63.6%	93.5%	42.9%	81.0%	23.5%
Texas, Northern	1,096	78.5	89.8	65.9	78.1	96.0	61.4	82.4	30.4
Texas, Southern	1,873	75.8	83.3	57.7	65.2	94.1	57.1	69.0	22.6
Texas, Western	1,894	77.9	95.0	64.8	73.3	95.3	48.1	92.9	29.8
Utah	310	60.0	87.8	44.8	38.5	85.5	22.2	64.3	20.0
Vermont	156	76.3%	80.0%	76.7%	80.0%	90.4%	60.0%	79.1%	9.1%
Virgin Islands	280	87.8	89.1	97.8	82.4	91.5	...	93.5	66.0
Virginia, Eastern	2,049	48.2	96.4	58.7	81.4	97.5	22.2	76.8	12.6
Virginia, Western	469	65.9	75.0	37.1	55.6	80.7	...	82.8	28.6
Washington, Eastern	303	86.1	100.0	62.9	55.6	87.8	25.0	96.4	14.3
Washington, Western	963	36.9%	92.5%	64.5%	35.7%	93.2%	57.1%	90.9%	8.6%
West Virginia, Northern	233	85.4	100.0	70.6	71.4	90.0	...	78.1	60.0
West Virginia, Southern	405	81.4	100.0	60.4	76.5	90.5	62.5	81.8	40.0
Wisconsin, Eastern	360	80.3	100.0	63.7	68.6	97.0	...	71.4	31.3
Wisconsin, Western	124	85.6	88.9	92.6	83.3	92.3	...	66.7	20.0
Wyoming	130	65.4	100.0	40.0	75.0	94.7	66.7	85.7	11.5

Note: Offenses are classified by most serious offense of conviction

...No cases of this type occurred in the data.

^a Includes regular, split or mixed, life, indeterminate, and youth sentences.

^b Data describe offenders convicted and sentenced in cases terminated in 1992.

See text table 4.1.

Table D-4.2 Incarceration rate, by offender characteristics, 1992

District	Total offenders sentenced ^b	Percent of convicted offenders sentenced to incarceration ^a										
		Sex		Race			Ethnicity		Age			
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	Hispanic	Non Hispanic	19-20	21-30	31-40	40+
All districts	52,348	81.9%	55.2%	75.9%	80.8%	73.5%	87.2%	75.1%	77.9%	80.3%	78.7%	72.4%
Alabama, Middle	375	84.1%	36.2%	66.0%	75.0%	50.0%	66.7%	70.7%	56.3%	72.0%	77.3%	66.0%
Alabama, Northern	469	78.2	43.3	66.2	73.8	...	100.0	69.9	100.0	74.5	65.5	66.3
Alabama, Southern	357	80.5	58.0	71.2	79.1	100.0	100.0	73.5	64.3	72.1	72.5	81.4
Alaska	282	76.1	46.4	68.5	81.6	68.8	84.6	71.0	72.7	86.8	64.8	62.7
Arizona	1,647	80.8	49.2	70.7	73.3	82.7	83.4	67.3	84.5	79.1	74.0	71.4
Arkansas, Eastern	278	81.6%	71.8%	76.2%	85.4%	100.0%	88.9%	79.8%	88.9%	79.3%	78.6%	80.4%
Arkansas, Western	151	80.8	55.6	74.2	77.8	...	87.5	74.7	100.0	73.3	69.4	86.4
California, Central	1,361	84.9	56.6	82.4	78.9	77.2	87.8	78.1	85.3	84.2	81.6	75.1
California, Eastern	593	84.7	59.7	78.6	78.4	66.7	90.1	75.4	81.8	80.2	81.9	74.3
California, Northern	610	70.6	24.2	65.1	55.9	39.1	82.6	56.6	...	61.0	68.5	56.6
California, Southern	1,831	88.4%	74.6%	87.3%	82.5%	72.2%	92.4%	78.4%	78.9%	89.2%	86.8%	83.3%
Colorado	475	79.6	41.9	72.2	81.5	71.4	83.3	72.0	80.0	76.8	73.1	70.7
Connecticut	336	70.6	46.9	65.9	71.9	40.0	75.0	65.6	75.0	68.2	68.4	65.0
Delaware	140	84.0	60.9	73.0	83.9	...	100.0	76.6	100.0	71.7	82.4	85.7
District of Columbia	561	81.9	59.2	61.4	80.9	33.3	66.7	78.5	86.4	81.0	69.1	72.6
Florida, Middle	1,238	85.0%	63.8%	79.3%	87.1%	81.8%	93.0%	80.1%	75.0%	85.8%	83.3%	76.3%
Florida, Northern	429	90.7	62.2	85.9	90.6	...	92.3	87.1	75.0	90.5	89.3	82.6
Florida, Southern	1,640	89.6	70.0	87.2	86.9	75.0	91.5	84.0	67.9	85.1	87.9	89.5
Georgia, Middle	1,636	74.4	26.9	54.9	65.8	...	33.3	61.9	55.6	71.9	60.0	52.1
Georgia, Northern	737	76.4	45.8	66.9	75.1	66.7	80.8	70.8	84.2	74.2	71.2	67.2
Georgia, Southern	470	86.1%	54.8%	81.5%	89.0%	100.0%	100.0%	84.4%	75.0%	74.1%	89.7%	80.5%
Guam	94	79.5	30.0	100.0	...	66.7	...	72.3	100.0	75.0	73.3	37.5
Hawaii	871	86.2	71.9	83.8	66.7	85.5	90.9	83.8	60.0	75.5	91.7	88.4
Idaho	105	75.6	25.0	70.2	...	50.0	88.9	65.9	...	78.6	68.4	66.7
Illinois, Central	340	87.3	51.0	80.8	80.5	100.0	92.3	80.1	83.3	86.7	78.0	71.7
Illinois, Northern	963	73.6%	52.8%	75.2%	63.2%	44.4%	91.2%	64.6%	75.0%	76.7%	69.8%	61.3%
Illinois, Southern	297	86.5	41.3	76.5	77.2	100.0	100.0	75.9	75.0	78.8	75.7	73.8
Indiana, Northern	281	64.5	34.6	53.6	72.1	...	68.8	59.8	87.5	60.5	56.9	59.7
Indiana, Southern	321	74.5	75.0	73.2	75.5	...	100.0	74.0	77.8	88.1	74.2	65.7
Iowa, Northern	144	85.7	89.5	86.2	90.0	66.7	100.0	85.7	100.0	97.6	82.8	71.4
Iowa, Southern	129	92.0%	70.6%	85.3%	100.0%	50.0%	100.0%	86.0%	100.0%	94.1%	86.7%	80.0%
Kansas	301	76.1	36.0	58.0	80.0	100.0	82.9	63.6	50.0	70.3	72.4	60.0
Kentucky, Eastern	342	83.3	66.7	77.6	96.4	100.0	100.0	79.4	84.6	87.3	79.3	77.0
Kentucky, Western	493	49.4	15.1	42.6	34.1	...	16.7	41.2	12.8	40.8	43.2	41.0
Louisiana, Eastern	650	68.8	51.9	60.6	75.3	28.6	44.8	69.1	60.9	65.9	65.5	69.4
Louisiana, Middle	50	85.7%	63.6%	75.0%	87.5%	...	100.0%	78.4%	...	69.2%	92.9%	75.0%
Louisiana, Western	291	76.7	38.1	68.2	65.8	...	90.9	66.7	100.0	74.5	76.5	57.7
Maine	173	86.7	66.7	83.7	50.0	60.0	95.2	81.4	100.0	82.1	81.1	89.7
Maryland	754	81.3	57.4	65.6	86.7	88.9	91.3	77.1	71.4	84.6	77.9	71.4
Massachusetts	432	74.0	44.4	68.4	79.1	33.3	92.1	69.0	75.0	72.0	70.0	71.0
Michigan, Eastern	890	84.5%	42.9%	76.0%	81.4%	78.6%	89.5%	77.6%	81.3%	85.0%	75.4%	72.2%
Michigan, Western	190	82.8	74.2	79.2	87.1	57.1	93.5	77.6	80.0	79.5	93.8	71.4
Minnesota	382	83.0	68.4	79.8	88.2	60.0	100.0	79.8	71.4	82.9	82.8	76.8
Mississippi, Northern	189	82.4	60.9	72.4	84.0	50.0	100.0	79.1	100.0	82.4	84.2	65.0
Mississippi, Southern	317	80.9	51.5	77.4	74.8	87.5	88.9	75.9	75.0	80.5	75.3	75.0
Missouri, Eastern	328	80.5%	51.4%	70.0%	82.5%	...	80.0%	75.9%	100.0%	75.7%	79.5%	70.5%
Missouri, Western	432	76.0	51.7	70.5	73.0	...	80.0	71.1	71.4	71.3	71.4	72.1
Montana	258	71.7	38.1	62.2	50.0	82.2	63.6	69.1	50.0	76.7	74.6	46.9

Table D-4.2 Continued

District	Total offenders sentenced ^b	Percent of convicted offenders sentenced to incarceration ^a										
		Sex		Race			Ethnicity		Age			
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	Hispanic	Non Hispanic	19-20	21-30	31-40	40+
Nebraska	247	93.7%	76.3%	86.5%	97.4%	100.0%	96.0%	89.4%	78.6%	93.0%	88.7%	90.5%
Nevada	470	77.7	40.0	72.6	73.8	58.1	80.4	68.8	50.0	70.7	76.5	70.0
New Hampshire	93	79.0	35.7	70.4	66.7	...	100.0	67.2	66.7	84.0	66.7	63.0
New Jersey	918	64.3	37.0	57.7	65.4	48.5	69.4	59.1	66.7	63.1	56.5	60.0
New Mexico	663	87.8	63.3	84.6	93.8	82.2	91.1	80.1	77.3	83.7	85.3	87.0
New York, Eastern	1,781	74.0%	57.1%	60.6%	79.6%	63.6%	76.3%	67.5%	56.0%	67.8%	75.9%	66.4%
New York, Northern	540	73.4	48.6	69.1	88.9	71.4	95.7	69.5	80.0	74.6	77.6	66.0
New York, Southern	986	62.7	31.5	51.4	54.3	60.3	68.4	49.3	86.4	62.3	54.7	49.1
New York, Western	380	69.6	29.6	52.9	67.6	66.7	86.4	59.3	66.7	61.3	70.0	46.2
North Carolina, Eastern	895	81.1	55.4	68.8	90.7	56.3	85.7	76.5	75.0	81.0	80.8	65.9
North Carolina, Middle	372	94.8%	80.9%	90.6%	94.7%	75.0%	92.3%	92.8%	95.8%	96.7%	88.3%	88.3%
North Carolina, Western	732	81.5	52.6	72.4	83.8	81.8	89.5	77.1	87.5	77.5	78.6	78.9
North Dakota	165	66.7	50.0	63.5	75.0	87.0	54.2	67.5	61.5	67.4	79.3	48.0
Northern Mariana Islands	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ohio, Northern	676	73.2	53.6	62.1	79.4	66.7	92.0	68.5	100.0	80.9	67.3	60.8
Ohio, Southern	634	82.1%	57.8%	71.4%	80.6%	100.0%	90.9%	76.7%	84.8%	79.8%	80.8%	65.1%
Oklahoma, Eastern	64	84.8	100.0	92.7	62.5	...	100.0	86.0	...	77.8	95.0	85.7
Oklahoma, Northern	186	75.9	60.6	68.3	87.5	57.1	66.7	72.5	100.0	80.0	69.6	67.4
Oklahoma, Western	450	83.5	63.6	75.6	82.1	77.8	94.3	77.0	90.0	86.1	78.4	75.4
Oregon	627	90.3	59.3	83.1	90.6	100.0	96.5	84.5	76.5	88.3	85.7	86.7
Pennsylvania, Eastern	1,097	74.4%	34.4%	60.9%	68.4%	53.8%	83.9%	61.9%	71.4%	77.6%	65.9%	56.0%
Pennsylvania, Middle	346	82.8	52.9	74.4	88.9	50.0	100.0	77.0	75.0	81.6	78.8	76.7
Pennsylvania, Western	304	70.6	33.3	55.4	78.9	100.0	100.0	62.7	60.0	70.4	64.5	57.1
Puerto Rico	527	84.9	70.0	84.9	81.6	100.0	83.6	82.4	88.9	81.7	86.5	82.7
Rhode Island	178	91.7	80.0	86.3	88.9	85.7	98.3	84.5	100.0	83.3	93.2	97.1
South Carolina	794	70.8%	40.0%	57.5%	74.9%	75.0%	72.7%	64.9%	66.7%	67.9%	67.7%	57.2%
South Dakota	226	78.4	51.6	67.1	66.7	82.2	...	73.6	75.0	80.0	71.9	67.4
Tennessee, Eastern	463	90.1	71.7	84.8	92.2	100.0	90.0	87.6	100.0	90.7	87.2	84.2
Tennessee, Middle	296	78.0	54.3	77.6	72.1	100.0	80.0	75.0	27.3	66.2	85.3	79.6
Tennessee, Western	558	79.5	52.2	61.7	80.1	100.0	75.0	74.3	88.9	81.5	70.1	62.5
Texas, Eastern	385	80.7%	58.2%	74.9%	79.4%	...	100.0%	75.8%	63.2%	80.4%	84.0%	68.0%
Texas, Northern	1,096	87.2	78.4	84.6	87.4	50.0	91.9	83.9	83.3	89.1	86.4	81.7
Texas, Southern	1,873	85.2	65.1	83.2	92.8	62.5	84.0	82.1	83.3	81.6	87.7	81.3
Texas, Western	1,894	87.0	59.2	88.3	81.6	75.0	92.7	80.0	82.5	84.0	85.2	78.9
Utah	310	70.9	44.8	61.4	92.6	58.3	80.9	64.3	58.3	74.4	67.9	59.6
Vermont	156	78.6%	66.7%	75.6%	100.0%	80.0%	66.7%	76.6%	25.0%	67.4%	76.6%	93.9%
Virgin Islands	280	77.9	91.3	63.2	90.9	100.0	93.8	75.0	75.0	84.4	81.5	75.0
Virginia, Eastern	2,049	82.0	53.2	71.8	81.4	55.0	88.7	76.3	81.0	82.7	75.4	68.8
Virginia, Western	469	73.7	63.5	66.1	84.9	100.0	75.0	72.1	81.0	80.7	72.8	57.9
Washington, Eastern	303	86.0	62.5	83.5	100.0	100.0	86.5	82.4	44.4	89.3	87.3	76.6
Washington, Western	963	85.0%	51.6%	76.5%	76.9%	65.2%	88.3%	75.7%	60.0%	71.2%	85.7%	80.4%
West Virginia, Northern	233	86.3	95.5	80.2	98.6	...	...	87.3	80.0	84.7	92.1	89.3
West Virginia, Southern	405	87.1	74.1	77.7	95.4	100.0	100.0	84.7	97.4	86.8	79.2	82.4
Wisconsin, Eastern	360	91.0	45.0	79.8	85.4	94.7	95.2	81.4	91.7	84.5	90.9	74.6
Wisconsin, Western	124	81.1	57.9	76.7	75.0	100.0	100.0	75.7	66.7	88.9	68.6	75.0
Wyoming	130	72.3	72.7	74.0	100.0	58.3	80.0	71.9	100.0	80.0	88.9	48.5

...No cases of this type occurred in the data.

^a Includes regular, split or mixed, life, indeterminate, and youth sentences.

^b Data describe offenders in cases terminated in 1992.

See text table 4.4 and data note 7.

Table D-4.3 Average incarceration sentence length imposed, by offense, 1992

Average sentence in months for offenders convicted of: ^a									
District	Total sentenced to incarceration ^b	All offenses	Felonies						Misdemeanors
			Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses		
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other	
All districts	34,352	62.6 mo	94.8 mo	21.3 mo	27.6 mo	84.1 mo	28.8 mo	45.1 mo	9.4 mo
Alabama, Middle	192	89.8 mo	68.9 mo	16.2 mo	22.8 mo	140.0 mo	100.0 mo	35.0 mo	8.0 mo
Alabama, Northern	276	63.0	91.0	15.6	16.9	88.5	51.7	47.1	3.7
Alabama, Southern	270	85.3	62.6	21.4	29.1	122.0	24.0	65.7	...
Alaska	165	45.4	68.3	32.5	3.5	47.3	33.6	70.0	3.1
Arizona	1,146	38.1	72.2	13.4	37.5	47.1	19.1	22.8	2.0
Arkansas, Eastern	219	52.0 mo	108.4 mo	15.8 mo	21.0 mo	60.3 mo	27.0 mo	46.3 mo	9.0 mo
Arkansas, Western	91	51.8	218.2	15.2	13.8	71.9	6.0	43.8	...
California, Central	1,047	67.8	94.7	18.6	30.9	132.8	17.3	31.2	23.2
California, Eastern	384	58.3	87.9	27.3	40.4	89.6	40.5	37.8	15.7
California, Northern	317	60.4	110.9	20.5	27.4	83.0	19.5	46.6	6.5
California, Southern	1,497	34.5 mo	68.4 mo	23.8 mo	26.8 mo	42.6 mo	48.8 mo	27.4 mo	7.9 mo
Colorado	303	50.5	85.5	23.5	22.7	66.6	63.5	28.5	20.3
Connecticut	217	48.3	83.3	26.0	12.5	78.6	23.7	38.0	4.0
Delaware	101	45.8	131.3	14.6	27.7	48.8	...	48.1	4.0
District of Columbia	405	72.7	95.6	17.8	15.9	93.9	...	40.9	25.5
Florida, Middle	943	93.9 mo	105.2 mo	25.1 mo	98.7 mo	116.2 mo	30.2 mo	82.8 mo	1.0 mo
Florida, Northern	335	129.0	158.7	25.1	20.4	157.7	8.0	92.6	10.0
Florida, Southern	1,363	102.5	133.4	28.8	24.5	127.0	24.7	77.1	21.4
Georgia, Middle	220	92.6	125.7	25.5	56.0	152.5	...	125.4	7.2
Georgia, Northern	458	70.5	86.1	22.8	20.5	101.1	91.8	53.6	25.7
Georgia, Southern	257	88.4 mo	65.8 mo	30.9 mo	17.9 mo	179.6 mo	27.8 mo	25.0 mo	6.9 mo
Guam	73	43.0	228.0	10.6	...	40.0	120.0	37.7	...
Hawaii	189	56.2	71.0	21.1	27.0	76.2	...	37.4	2.9
Idaho	58	106.7	71.0	11.8	5.0	170.1	...	52.8	3.5
Illinois, Central	239	59.2	143.7	11.8	19.4	66.8	31.0	85.7	3.4
Illinois, Northern	609	63.4 mo	69.5 mo	17.9 mo	35.2 mo	93.3 mo	10.3 mo	54.2 mo	6.0 mo
Illinois, Southern	210	81.5	71.3	31.0	27.2	96.1	58.5	63.0	...
Indiana, Northern	140	61.8	39.0	64.5	42.6	69.9	61.0	59.5	2.5
Indiana, Southern	194	66.8	185.0	13.9	28.9	81.2	37.8	40.3	8.4
Iowa, Northern	117	72.9	180.0	17.8	...	92.2	28.0	48.1	34.0
Iowa, Southern	114	90.6 mo	115.0 mo	10.1 mo	119.3 mo	112.6 mo	...	90.1 mo	4.0 mo
Kansas	193	51.0	82.4	17.7	13.0	87.5	18.0	33.5	4.1
Kentucky, Eastern	267	48.8	121.1	20.6	25.3	61.5	27.9	33.7	12.0
Kentucky, Western	192	37.0	78.3	17.6	18.3	50.3	31.5	36.0	2.4
Louisiana, Eastern	418	47.8	93.5	17.4	36.7	59.0	21.0	35.8	11.5
Louisiana, Middle	38	48.8 mo	...	27.1 mo	...	62.1 mo	...	45.0 mo	...
Louisiana, Western	188	46.0	145.9	17.1	7.9	76.1	13.6	48.6	2.6
Maine	149	48.8	110.3	21.8	25.5	70.0	51.0	30.3	4.5
Maryland	450	73.8	78.3	18.3	20.2	141.0	16.8	44.9	7.1
Massachusetts	292	75.5	119.5	18.7	31.9	90.1	111.8	72.9	32.0
Michigan, Eastern	669	67.1 mo	116.2 mo	15.5 mo	16.1 mo	90.7 mo	19.9 mo	35.3 mo	9.9 mo
Michigan, Western	138	52.4	86.6	19.3	11.5	95.5	15.0	54.9	14.5
Minnesota	306	64.5	79.5	14.2	49.8	83.3	12.0	69.3	6.0
Mississippi, Northern	144	50.6	66.4	13.7	23.1	63.8	19.0	46.0	...
Mississippi, Southern	233	68.6	110.2	29.4	37.4	90.4	25.3	55.8	36.7
Missouri, Eastern	241	55.8 mo	60.4 mo	18.2 mo	13.2 mo	91.4 mo	17.0 mo	65.6 mo	4.3 mo
Missouri, Western	254	70.1	81.8	20.6	23.6	94.6	45.5	45.2	6.0
Montana	157	48.1	52.2	24.5	14.0	61.0	3.0	30.2	12.0

Table D-4.3 Continued

District	Total sentenced to incarceration ^b	Average sentence in months for offenders convicted of: ^a							
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Felonies			Public order offenses		Misdemeanors
				Property offenses		Drug offenses	Regulatory	Other	
				Fraudulent	Other				
Nebraska	199	52.3 mo	86.7 mo	13.8 mo	20.4 mo	77.0 mo	78.0 mo	37.8 mo	25.5 mo
Nevada	334	60.0	98.0	16.2	44.3	91.7	42.5	29.2	2.0
New Hampshire	64	68.9	36.0	17.1	32.5	100.9	23.0	70.0	...
New Jersey	533	54.5	89.3	24.2	18.3	93.2	16.0	29.9	8.0
New Mexico	498	40.3	49.9	19.0	8.5	42.7	5.0	37.5	3.5
New York, Eastern	1,208	57.1 mo	65.9 mo	27.3 mo	38.7 mo	62.9 mo	19.0 mo	55.9 mo	46.5 mo
New York, Northern	272	36.0	45.2	15.8	15.0	47.2	39.9	30.5	2.6
New York, Southern	583	72.9	65.4	37.0	34.9	95.5	44.1	63.4	66.8
New York, Western	213	40.1	72.0	28.7	46.0	43.6	...	27.4	3.9
North Carolina, Eastern	348	72.5	90.1	23.9	32.8	103.9	25.2	65.3	2.4
North Carolina, Middle	338	100.0 mo	125.1 mo	13.3 mo	30.1 mo	127.9 mo	6.0 mo	61.4 mo	...
North Carolina, Western	511	67.2	78.0	20.2	17.2	74.8	21.0	71.6	4.2
North Dakota	110	32.0	73.6	8.9	9.8	47.3	5.8	23.3	2.0
Northern Mariana Islands	14	31.9	...	6.0	...	41.6	...	...	...
Ohio, Northern	447	54.5	74.2	13.1	32.9	93.5	17.9	35.2	7.8
Ohio, Southern	451	52.9 mo	79.6 mo	21.3 mo	23.5 mo	72.8 mo	22.5 mo	25.2 mo	2.6 mo
Oklahoma, Eastern	51	71.1	250.8	16.6	13.0	106.6	...	51.7	...
Oklahoma, Northern	126	59.5	141.0	13.3	49.5	92.1	84.0	41.2	...
Oklahoma, Western	225	59.0	77.0	25.0	9.2	93.6	17.4	43.1	1.2
Oregon	521	58.7	82.8	12.1	14.4	62.6	44.0	52.9	24.7
Pennsylvania, Eastern	746	72.0 mo	93.4 mo	23.6 mo	22.7 mo	87.6 mo	25.7 mo	48.1 mo	6.0 mo
Pennsylvania, Middle	244	48.3	106.1	15.2	20.3	61.1	78.0	38.3	5.4
Pennsylvania, Western	190	65.2	92.6	15.3	44.9	81.8	138.8	47.7	12.0
Puerto Rico	395	97.6	148.2	17.8	22.5	114.6	13.5	29.4	...
Rhode Island	160	46.5	10.0	23.0	171.0	50.4	...	46.3	...
South Carolina	483	45.3 mo	68.3 mo	14.9 mo	15.1 mo	63.5 mo	33.3 mo	46.0 mo	5.6 mo
South Dakota	159	56.4	99.8	16.5	12.6	41.5	6.0	32.8	5.5
Tennessee, Eastern	395	56.0	129.4	16.7	18.5	80.1	22.8	50.6	5.0
Tennessee, Middle	194	53.1	103.6	34.7	30.0	96.2	12.8	29.3	3.5
Tennessee, Western	383	67.7	114.1	20.2	12.7	78.8	8.5	68.5	12.0
Texas, Eastern	283	80.7 mo	135.0 mo	20.5 mo	25.6 mo	102.0 mo	17.3 mo	83.0 mo	6.5 mo
Texas, Northern	860	64.2	92.8	25.9	22.8	90.8	37.0	75.1	4.8
Texas, Southern	1,419	54.5	69.3	37.9	38.9	71.4	16.9	21.9	14.3
Texas, Western	1,476	53.9	93.0	27.1	19.1	69.9	13.2	37.7	6.8
Utah	186	54.4	94.4	12.1	18.8	71.6	10.0	30.2	5.5
Vermont	119	47.9 mo	29.3 mo	22.3 mo	11.0 mo	57.9 mo	11.2 mo	66.1 mo	2.0 mo
Virgin Islands	245	56.7	178.1	10.6	63.9	93.4	...	11.2	1.7
Virginia, Eastern	977	67.9	104.1	20.5	15.5	122.8	58.3	24.0	4.6
Virginia, Western	309	53.7	213.7	9.6	26.0	68.7	...	46.9	3.0
Washington, Eastern	253	39.0	71.4	15.6	18.2	64.5	37.0	24.6	...
Washington, Western	355	75.5 mo	82.1 mo	30.4 mo	44.2 mo	118.6 mo	56.0 mo	45.6 mo	14.6 mo
West Virginia, Northern	199	41.4	228.3	19.6	76.4	34.0	...	62.9	6.7
West Virginia, Southern	329	44.2	141.0	18.5	12.5	52.2	16.0	43.1	3.0
Wisconsin, Eastern	289	71.7	133.3	16.4	19.0	91.3	...	56.1	5.8
Wisconsin, Western	95	57.2	178.3	23.5	31.2	55.5	...	73.5	15.0
Wyoming	85	64.1	95.7	28.3	22.8	86.1	15.5	58.6	6.0

...No cases of this type occurred in the data.

^a Excludes life sentences and indeterminate sentences for youthful or drug offenders.

^b Data describes offenders convicted and sentenced to incarceration in cases terminated in 1992.

See text table 4.2.

Table D-4.4 Probation rate, by offense, 1992

District	Total offenders sentenced ^b	Percent of convicted offenders sentenced to probation ^a							
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Felonies			Public order offenses		Misdemeanors
				Property offenses	Drug offenses		Regulatory	Other	
				Fraudulent	Other				
All districts	52,348	33.6%	14.8%	51.3%	47.4%	17.3%	56.3%	29.6%	50.6%
Alabama, Middle	375	47.7%	5.9%	51.9%	61.9%	2.9%	...	18.0%	92.0%
Alabama, Northern	469	53.1	34.8	63.8	78.3	23.2	100.0	60.0	77.0
Alabama, Southern	357	25.8	15.4	53.0	25.0	7.4	81.8	10.8	100.0
Alaska	282	32.6	19.1	46.7	33.3	14.9	38.1	12.5	47.2
Arizona	1,647	30.0	14.1	48.9	39.5	16.6	52.2	22.2	53.7
Arkansas, Eastern	278	21.2%	4.4%	31.8%	33.3%	12.5%	...	16.1%	72.2%
Arkansas, Western	151	40.4	...	21.2	60.0	3.7	...	8.0	100.0
California, Central	1,361	28.8	13.5	44.3	44.1	12.2	29.2	24.8	77.4
California, Eastern	593	60.9	55.6	55.9	81.3	32.3	36.4	69.8	80.8
California, Northern	610	56.2	21.2	55.1	35.3	26.7	65.2	55.3	85.8
California, Southern	1,831	17.4%	4.9%	47.2%	36.4%	10.8%	51.4%	11.8%	28.7%
Colorado	475	27.1	9.1	35.5	50.0	14.8	33.3	24.6	41.8
Connecticut	336	40.8	12.5	58.5	52.4	21.3	50.0	31.5	89.5
Delaware	140	22.9	...	33.3	40.0	7.1	100.0	17.7	44.4
District of Columbia	561	25.8	20.0	37.7	63.0	8.9	...	30.0	64.0
Florida, Middle	1,238	24.0%	2.0%	45.0%	45.3%	9.9%	56.5%	24.8%	80.5%
Florida, Northern	429	17.2	4.6	45.6	56.3	5.8	40.0	19.1	26.3
Florida, Southern	1,640	18.6	9.1	43.6	43.4	7.9	42.9	18.2	62.5
Georgia, Middle	1,636	19.0	...	46.8	29.6	6.8	100.0	26.8	18.1
Georgia, Northern	737	28.0	8.1	32.6	20.6	5.4	26.3	26.4	69.8
Georgia, Southern	470	44.9%	5.6%	20.0%	23.8%	6.5%	42.9%	42.6%	82.5%
Guam	94	22.3	40.0	26.7	...	19.2	66.7	13.8	...
Hawaii	871	7.2	7.4	28.1	50.0	4.6	33.3	24.4	4.9
Idaho	105	48.1	20.0	75.0	100.0	19.4	100.0	47.8	73.3
Illinois, Central	340	36.2	50.0	47.5	67.7	22.0	66.7	27.4	42.0
Illinois, Northern	963	39.3%	20.0%	62.0%	38.3%	8.9%	65.2%	28.9%	83.1%
Illinois, Southern	297	26.7	33.3	55.1	81.3	5.3	...	6.7	53.6
Indiana, Northern	281	50.2	...	66.2	74.3	28.6	33.3	29.2	81.1
Indiana, Southern	321	36.9	3.9	47.1	53.9	12.7	20.0	46.8	55.6
Iowa, Northern	144	18.8	...	50.0	100.0	3.9	...	10.0	41.7
Iowa, Southern	129	14.7%	...	34.6%	25.0%	5.1%	50.0%	14.3%	100.0%
Kansas	301	36.5	8.7	46.7	68.8	4.4	75.0	22.2	72.2
Kentucky, Eastern	342	26.3	16.7	53.3	35.6	10.3	55.0	16.7	83.3
Kentucky, Western	493	60.9	11.8	49.2	50.0	15.5	57.1	40.0	86.7
Louisiana, Eastern	650	36.8	...	55.3	46.2	17.8	75.0	42.3	86.8
Louisiana, Middle	50	24.0%	...	45.0%	...	...	...	22.2%	100.0%
Louisiana, Western	291	43.0	33.3	58.1	36.4	16.9	38.1	37.8	63.6
Maine	173	9.2	...	21.1	15.4	3.3	...	5.1	15.4
Maryland	754	39.5	11.1	43.2	44.4	5.5	41.2	27.2	73.1
Massachusetts	432	45.3	35.9	67.6	57.1	23.6	64.3	43.9	77.3
Michigan, Eastern	890	26.1%	3.8%	45.4%	27.3%	10.5%	23.8%	29.3%	83.9%
Michigan, Western	190	39.5	25.0	46.0	68.8	20.0	66.7	36.4	37.5
Minnesota	382	23.8	7.3	42.1	42.9	6.3	55.6	20.4	65.4
Mississippi, Northern	189	23.3	16.7	50.0	30.0	4.7	66.7	18.2	100.0
Mississippi, Southern	317	42.4	33.3	58.3	13.6	30.3	83.3	31.8	64.5
Missouri, Eastern	328	27.4%	...	41.9%	58.3%	9.3%	60.0%	14.3%	50.0%
Missouri, Western	432	39.7	20.0	36.6	46.7	18.1	33.3	35.0	84.4
Montana	258	36.7	15.6	47.4	50.0	28.9	86.7	28.6	59.1

Table D-4.4 Continued

District	Total offenders sentenced ^b	Percent of convicted offenders sentenced to probation ^a							
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Felonies			Public order offenses		Misdemeanors
				Property offenses		Drug offenses	Regulatory	Other	
				Fraudulent	Other				
Nebraska	247	28.7%	11.1%	48.8%	30.0%	13.2%	66.7%	8.3%	66.7%
Nevada	470	44.3	26.2	62.3	50.0	18.9	75.0	56.6	70.0
New Hampshire	93	31.2	...	51.7	33.3	11.1	...	41.2	100.0
New Jersey	918	51.4	35.9	61.3	46.2	24.1	57.1	57.1	79.3
New Mexico	663	21.1	16.7	44.1	56.3	11.9	83.3	17.6	45.9
New York, Eastern	1,781	92.5%	96.6%	94.4%	82.6%	94.0%	93.7%	86.4%	91.7%
New York, Northern	540	36.3	33.3	67.4	55.6	27.8	28.6	39.0	34.1
New York, Southern	986	39.2	10.0	62.0	44.2	16.7	55.2	30.8	67.7
New York, Western	380	46.6	26.1	53.3	50.0	28.6	77.8	37.0	80.5
North Carolina, Eastern	895	41.0	6.8	47.0	45.7	11.1	54.6	24.4	54.7
North Carolina, Middle	372	12.4%	...	37.1%	33.3%	3.9%	85.7%	8.1%	100.0%
North Carolina, Western	732	27.5	2.0	56.6	42.9	15.3	42.9	24.2	65.2
North Dakota	165	29.7	15.8	55.0	33.3	20.0	50.0	10.5	27.8
Northern Mariana Islands	17	17.6	...	25.0	...	...	...	...	50.0
Ohio, Northern	676	38.0	14.3	61.1	48.7	7.7	75.9	37.7	62.5
Ohio, Southern	634	38.0%	11.8%	52.0%	58.7%	16.8%	50.0%	44.3%	68.1%
Oklahoma, Eastern	64	26.6	...	31.3	...	31.6	...	21.1	100.0
Oklahoma, Northern	186	31.2	...	50.0	33.3	14.3	50.0	26.8	...
Oklahoma, Western	450	42.9	30.8	55.6	62.5	46.9	66.7	29.8	35.9
Oregon	627	16.9	4.3	52.1	52.2	9.7	8.3	12.6	47.4
Pennsylvania, Eastern	1,097	32.6%	7.1%	64.4%	71.0%	10.6%	34.6%	39.4%	90.0%
Pennsylvania, Middle	346	27.0	18.8	43.6	52.4	11.4	75.0	21.5	56.7
Pennsylvania, Western	304	38.5	25.0	62.2	47.6	10.2	66.7	44.1	85.7
Puerto Rico	527	24.1	...	47.6	81.8	3.7	61.8	49.5	66.7
Rhode Island	178	13.0	50.0	19.2	28.6	6.7	...	13.8	...
South Carolina	794	40.8%	5.9%	58.4%	50.5%	20.2%	82.1%	37.3%	65.2%
South Dakota	226	30.7	9.7	56.1	68.0	20.0	50.0	25.0	42.9
Tennessee, Eastern	463	19.7	...	36.1	21.3	6.4	14.3	11.2	58.3
Tennessee, Middle	296	25.0	...	31.2	27.3	2.2	58.3	26.1	34.5
Tennessee, Western	558	30.7	13.3	63.7	65.1	6.1	85.7	22.7	83.3
Texas, Eastern	385	26.8%	...	54.1%	40.9%	6.5%	52.4%	19.0%	76.5%
Texas, Northern	1,096	24.2	6.8	39.2	28.1	4.4	38.6	19.8	78.6
Texas, Southern	1,873	23.1	16.7	39.6	34.8	5.9	35.7	28.2	77.4
Texas, Western	1,894	32.0	32.5	50.8	43.3	16.9	53.9	20.5	66.9
Utah	310	41.9	14.6	53.5	61.5	15.7	88.9	35.7	88.0
Vermont	156	26.9%	20.0%	20.0%	60.0%	25.0%	50.0%	16.3%	63.6%
Virgin Islands	280	17.2	17.4	24.4	23.5	14.9	...	15.6	12.8
Virginia, Eastern	2,049	37.2	3.6	36.9	16.3	2.8	61.1	24.1	58.2
Virginia, Western	469	34.5	25.0	62.9	44.4	22.2	20.0	23.2	42.9
Washington, Eastern	303	18.4	10.5	42.9	55.6	18.3	75.0	8.7	28.6
Washington, Western	963	51.0%	90.6%	90.3%	100.0%	85.6%	85.7%	87.3%	27.9%
West Virginia, Northern	233	21.9	...	41.2	42.9	14.4	...	36.6	60.0
West Virginia, Southern	405	23.0	...	45.8	29.4	13.4	29.2	21.2	93.3
Wisconsin, Eastern	360	29.7	...	57.1	45.7	8.4	...	38.1	75.0
Wisconsin, Western	124	13.5	11.1	11.1	...	9.6	...	16.7	80.0
Wyoming	130	73.1	71.4	80.0	75.0	92.1	83.3	76.2	34.6

Note: Offenses are classified by most serious offense of conviction.

...No cases of this type occurred in the data.

^a Includes offenders with split or mixed sentences.

^b Data describe offenders convicted and sentenced in cases terminated in 1992.

See text table 4.3.

Table D-5.1 Probation supervisions terminating with a new crime, by original offense, 1992

District	Total probation terminations ^b	Percent of probation supervisions terminating with a new crime ^a							
		All offenses	Original felony offense						Original misdemeanor offense
			Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses		
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other	
All districts	20,956	3.5%	3.6%	3.3%	5.3%	3.3%	1.6%	3.3%	3.5%
Alabama, Middle	115	5.2%	0	2.9%	13.3%	0	50.0%	0	3.8%
Alabama, Northern	268	3.4	0	5.1	5.4	9.4	0	0	0
Alabama, Southern	105	3.8	0	5.9	0	6.3	...	0	0
Alaska	68	7.4	0	0	100.0	0	0	12.5	4.4
Arizona	570	3.0	6.3	6.3	0	4.6	0	1.8	2.3
Arkansas, Eastern	79	2.5%	...	3.0%	0	0	0	0	3.7%
Arkansas, Western	86	12.8	0	8.7	14.3	0	0	25.0	14.6
California, Central	686	3.8	2.3	3.7	7.1	2.8	0	7.7	1.3
California, Eastern	305	2.3	0	2.1	0	3.3	0	5.3	1.8
California, Northern	398	4.5	0	5.7	7.1	1.9	0	2.0	5.5
California, Southern	440	4.1%	0	0	10.0%	4.8%	0	2.6%	4.9%
Colorado	223	5.8	0	11.1	9.1	8.3	0	0	4.9
Connecticut	169	1.8	0	0	7.7	4.3	0	2.9	0
Delaware	35	2.9	...	7.7	0	0	...	0	0
District of Columbia	200	1.0	0	1.6	3.8	0	0	0	0
Florida, Middle	381	4.2%	0	3.4%	4.2%	2.0%	0	11.6%	3.9%
Florida, Northern	227	9.3	0	0	0	12.5	0	0	11.9
Florida, Southern	446	3.6	0	6.7	0	1.9	0	2.4	2.4
Georgia, Middle	375	4.5	...	5.3	0	0	0	11.8	4.2
Georgia, Northern	452	2.2	0	0	0	7.9	10.0	6.3	1.9
Georgia, Southern	286	4.2%	0	3.7%	0	0	0	0	5.1%
Guam	17	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	0
Hawaii	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	57	3.5	0	0	0	28.6	...	0	0
Illinois, Central	122	4.1	0	6.3	11.1	0	0	0	0
Illinois, Northern	805	1.0%	0	.9%	2.6%	.8%	0	1.2%	0
Illinois, Southern	101	1.0	0	3.2	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana, Northern	143	2.1	0	0	0	3.1	0	4.2	5.3
Indiana, Southern	149	2.0	0	0	7.7	0	0	0	3.0
Iowa, Northern	61	4.9	0	0	...	5.6	0	6.7	10.0
Iowa, Southern	43	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	209	4.3	0	6.3	0	0	16.7	0	3.8
Kentucky, Eastern	99	1.0	0	2.4	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky, Western	371	3.2	...	11.6	22.2	0	0	12.5	1.4
Louisiana, Eastern	311	2.3	0	4.2	0	0	0	3.8	1.6
Louisiana, Middle	77	1.3%	0	3.6%	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana, Western	339	3.2	...	3.9	25.0	16.7	0	0	1.5
Maine	32	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0
Maryland	1,062	2.6	0	2.6	4.8	0	0	0	2.8
Massachusetts	170	2.4	33.3	1.2	10.0	0	...	2.7	0
Michigan, Eastern	325	4.6%	0	4.1%	13.0%	9.4%	20.0%	3.6%	2.2%
Michigan, Western	84	1.2	0	3.4	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	95	5.3	0	3.0	14.3	0	0	0	8.8
Mississippi, Northern	156	3.2	0	2.4	0	0	0	9.1	3.3
Mississippi, Southern	194	1.5	0	0	16.7	5.9	0	0	0
Missouri, Eastern	137	2.9%	0	3.1%	8.3%	7.7%	0	0	0
Missouri, Western	164	6.1	0	9.8	0	8.7	0	4.8	2.8
Montana	117	5.1	0	8.3	20.0	5.3	0	5.0	0

Table D-5.1 Continued

		Percent of probation supervisions terminating with a new crime ^a							
District	Total probation terminations ^b	All offenses	Original felony offense					Original misdemeanor offense	
			Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses		
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory		Other
Nebraska	61	4.9%	0	16.7%	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	268	2.6	0	1.9	9.1	5.6	0	0	3.3
New Hampshire	29	10.3	...	11.1	100.0	0	0	12.5	0
New Jersey	455	2.9	16.7	0	4.4	3.1	0	2.9	4.3
New Mexico	178	3.9	0	2.8	8.3	0	5.9	3.6	5.5
New York, Eastern	442	1.1%	25.0%	1.3%	2.8%	0	0	0	0
New York, Northern	148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York, Southern	463	2.4	0	1.7	4.4	1.7	10.0	0	4.2
New York, Western	169	1.2	0	2.3	0	0	0	0	1.4
North Carolina, Eastern	427	3.7	...	4.9	9.1	0	0	0	3.8
North Carolina, Middle	106	2.8%	0	4.2%	0	10.0%	0	0	0
North Carolina, Western	247	6.5	0	8.5	5.0	9.1	0	0	6.5
North Dakota	79	1.3	16.7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northern Mariana Islands	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Ohio, Northern	211	4.7	0	4.8	3.7	16.7	0	4.7	0
Ohio, Southern	276	4.7%	...	7.7%	5.9%	7.1%	0	4.5%	1.0%
Oklahoma, Eastern	35	2.9	...	0	25.0	0	...	0	0
Oklahoma, Northern	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma, Western	152	6.6	...	4.3	0	15.4	10.0	0	6.9
Oregon	161	.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.8
Pennsylvania, Eastern	504	.2%	0	0	0	1.0%	0	0	0
Pennsylvania, Middle	136	.7	0	0	11.1	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania, Western	150	3.3	0	3.1	8.3	0	0	0	7.1
Puerto Rico	107	1.9	0	2.9	0	0	0	0	14.3
Rhode Island	31	6.5	...	10.5	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	287	5.2%	0	2.4%	22.7%	0	0	12.1%	1.0%
South Dakota	83	8.4	0	15.8	21.4	0	0	14.3	0
Tennessee, Eastern	153	5.2	...	2.3	0	0	25.0	9.1	7.7
Tennessee, Middle	155	3.9	0	5.4	5.6	0	0	5.6	2.9
Tennessee, Western	151	2.0	...	1.6	0	0	0	11.1	4.3
Texas, Eastern	106	1.9%	0	2.4%	0	0	0	8.3%	0
Texas, Northern	271	5.9	0	7.3	10.5	10.0	0	8.5	2.7
Texas, Southern	737	4.7	12.5	1.1	2.3	2.0	0	6.8	6.8
Texas, Western	486	4.5	0	4.9	13.3	2.2	0	5.8	4.2
Utah	192	1.6	0	3.7	5.9	0	0	0	1.1
Vermont	29	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0
Virgin Islands	73	5.5	16.7	0	4.2	0	0	...	0
Virginia, Eastern	941	6.0	0	2.2	4.3	10.5	0	0	6.7
Virginia, Western	144	3.5	0	0	0	4.2	0	3.7	4.8
Washington, Eastern	60	3.3	0	0	0	5.3	0	0	7.1
Washington, Western	246	3.7%	0	4.4%	12.5%	7.1%	0	14.3%	1.9%
West Virginia, Northern	98	7.1	0	9.1	0	9.8	0	0	0
West Virginia, Southern	145	5.5	0	0	8.3	10.7	0	0	7.7
Wisconsin, Eastern	133	2.3	0	4.5	0	4.3	0	0	0
Wisconsin, Western	45	4.4	...	4.5	0	0	0	0	20.0
Wyoming	49	2.0	...	5.9	0	0	0	0	0

Note: Offenses are classified by most serious offense of conviction.

...No cases of this type occurred in the data.

^a Supervision terminated with incarceration or removal to inactive status after arrest for a "major" or "minor" offense.

^b Data describe probation terms which terminated in 1992 because of a violation, because the term expired, or for administrative reasons.

See text table 5.1.

Table D-5.2 Probation supervisions terminating with a new crime or technical violation, by original offense, 1992

District	Total probation terminations ^b	Percent of probation supervisions terminating with a new crime or technical violation ^a							
		All offenses	Original felony offense						Original misdemeanor offense
			Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses		
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other	
All districts	20,956	14.1%	21.3%	13.1%	22.1%	11.3%	9.5%	10.5%	15.0%
Alabama, Middle	115	8.7%	0	5.9%	33.3%	0	50.0%	0	3.8%
Alabama, Northern	268	16.4	0	24.4	35.1	9.4	20.0	9.1	6.5
Alabama, Southern	105	19.0	0	25.5	14.3	6.3	...	9.1	23.5
Alaska	68	10.3	0	0	100.0	0	0	12.5	8.9
Arizona	570	26.7	40.6	27.1	25.0	20.7	30.0	26.3	26.8
Arkansas, Eastern	79	21.5%	...	27.3%	0	27.3%	0	0	18.5%
Arkansas, Western	86	15.1	0	8.7	14.3	0	0	25.0	19.5
California, Central	686	16.6	36.4	14.0	26.8	8.3	5.0	15.4	16.1
California, Eastern	305	18.7	40.0	10.6	0	16.7	11.1	7.9	24.0
California, Northern	398	14.6	100.0	13.6	35.7	5.6	0	7.8	18.2
California, Southern	440	22.5%	0	6.4%	50.0%	14.3%	9.1%	12.8%	28.4%
Colorado	223	19.7	33.3	26.7	18.2	20.8	40.0	9.4	18.4
Connecticut	169	10.7	0	10.9	30.8	8.7	0	8.8	8.9
Delaware	35	14.3	...	23.1	20.0	50.0	...	0	0
District of Columbia	200	17.0	0	4.9	23.1	29.4	0	8.3	23.5
Florida, Middle	381	12.3%	0	12.3%	25.0%	6.1%	10.0%	16.3%	11.8%
Florida, Northern	227	23.3	0	8.3	0	12.5	0	0	29.8
Florida, Southern	446	13.0	50.0	17.6	17.9	6.5	7.7	7.1	16.7
Georgia, Middle	375	13.1	...	7.9	75.0	14.3	0	11.8	13.1
Georgia, Northern	452	15.0	0	18.7	25.7	15.8	20.0	18.8	10.5
Georgia, Southern	286	16.1%	100.0%	22.2%	16.7%	15.4%	0	0	15.8%
Guam	17	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	0
Hawaii	72	8.3	40.0	0	0	10.0	0	11.1	10.5
Idaho	57	17.5	0	15.8	40.0	28.6	...	8.3	15.4
Illinois, Central	122	13.1	0	14.1	22.2	6.3	0	14.3	11.8
Illinois, Northern	805	19.8%	0	22.7%	29.6%	7.3%	25.0%	7.0%	25.4%
Illinois, Southern	101	6.9	0	9.7	14.3	0	0	0	7.7
Indiana, Northern	143	8.4	0	9.1	10.0	3.1	0	16.7	5.3
Indiana, Southern	149	9.4	0	2.4	15.4	0	0	0	16.4
Iowa, Northern	61	8.2	0	0	...	11.1	0	13.3	10.0
Iowa, Southern	43	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	209	11.0	0	14.6	0	9.1	50.0	0	9.0
Kentucky, Eastern	99	7.1	0	7.1	0	7.7	0	18.2	5.6
Kentucky, Western	371	8.1	...	20.9	44.4	14.3	0	25.0	4.4
Louisiana, Eastern	311	11.3	0	14.7	26.7	8.0	5.0	7.7	9.4
Louisiana, Middle	77	5.2%	0	3.6%	33.3%	0	0	0	2.9%
Louisiana, Western	339	11.5	...	7.9	41.7	25.0	0	3.7	11.8
Maine	32	6.3	0	20.0	0	7.1	...	0	0
Maryland	1,062	14.1	33.3	11.7	33.3	4.2	0	0	14.7
Massachusetts	170	5.3	33.3	5.9	10.0	3.3	...	2.7	0
Michigan, Eastern	325	9.5%	0	12.4%	21.7%	15.6%	20.0%	3.6%	5.1%
Michigan, Western	84	9.5	0	6.9	15.4	0	0	13.3	11.1
Minnesota	95	8.4	0	6.1	28.6	0	0	0	11.8
Mississippi, Northern	156	7.7	0	4.8	0	0	0	9.1	10.0
Mississippi, Southern	194	14.4	0	25.5	41.7	11.8	0	4.3	8.4
Missouri, Eastern	137	12.4%	0	12.3%	33.3%	23.1%	0	0	8.0%
Missouri, Western	164	15.2	0	16.4	15.0	26.1	0	9.5	11.1
Montana	117	7.7	0	16.7	20.0	10.5	0	5.0	0

Table D-5.2 Continued

		Percent of probation supervisions terminating with a new crime or technical violation ^a							
District	Total probation terminations ^b	All offenses	Original felony offense						Original misdemeanor offense
			Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses		
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other	
Nebraska	61	16.4%	0	16.7%	0	28.6%	0	28.6%	6.7%
Nevada	268	14.6	50.0	12.4	18.2	11.1	0	11.8	18.9
New Hampshire	29	20.7	...	22.2	100.0	25.0	0	25.0	0
New Jersey	455	8.8	33.3	2.3	6.7	9.4	0	7.4	14.9
New Mexico	178	6.7	12.5	5.6	16.7	0	11.8	7.1	5.5
New York, Eastern	442	10.9%	50.0%	9.9%	13.9%	11.6%	7.7%	5.5%	15.0%
New York, Northern	148	1.4	0	0	0	7.1	0	0	1.4
New York, Southern	463	10.6	0	7.4	26.7	10.2	30.0	1.4	14.6
New York, Western	169	14.2	25.0	18.6	12.5	8.3	0	10.5	14.5
North Carolina, Eastern	427	14.3	...	22.0	13.6	7.7	0	0	14.8
North Carolina, Middle	106	7.5%	0	12.5%	0	10.0%	0	5.0%	0
North Carolina, Western	247	16.6	0	23.7	15.0	18.2	9.1	7.1	15.0
North Dakota	79	8.9	16.7	0	33.3	0	0	0	16.7
Northern Mariana Islands	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Ohio, Northern	211	14.7	0	14.5	22.2	33.3	0	10.9	9.5
Ohio, Southern	276	14.1%	...	19.2%	17.6%	7.1%	14.3%	13.6%	10.2%
Oklahoma, Eastern	35	5.7	...	6.3	25.0	0	...	0	0
Oklahoma, Northern	110	6.4	0	7.0	11.1	6.3	0	10.0	0
Oklahoma, Western	152	12.5	...	6.5	0	15.4	10.0	33.3	15.3
Oregon	161	10.6	50.0	10.3	22.2	0	0	38.5	3.6
Pennsylvania, Eastern	504	13.5%	9.1%	14.2%	34.9%	14.9%	0	5.0%	11.0%
Pennsylvania, Middle	136	2.2	0	0	11.1	0	0	5.3	3.6
Pennsylvania, Western	150	8.7	0	9.2	12.5	10.5	0	0	14.3
Puerto Rico	107	4.7	0	2.9	8.3	7.1	8.3	0	14.3
Rhode Island	31	16.1	...	26.3	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	287	15.7%	0	9.5%	31.8%	17.6%	0	17.2%	17.5%
South Dakota	83	24.1	37.5	21.1	57.1	16.7	0	14.3	10.7
Tennessee, Eastern	153	10.5	...	2.3	11.8	15.4	25.0	18.2	12.3
Tennessee, Middle	155	12.9	0	16.2	38.9	0	0	5.6	8.7
Tennessee, Western	151	15.9	...	19.0	19.0	3.2	0	33.3	17.4
Texas, Eastern	106	8.5%	0	7.3%	0	0	33.3%	16.7%	7.7%
Texas, Northern	271	11.8	0	16.7	10.5	10.0	8.3	17.0	4.1
Texas, Southern	737	16.6	12.5	9.8	20.5	10.1	23.5	20.4	19.3
Texas, Western	486	17.9	0	14.8	20.0	13.3	12.5	17.4	20.1
Utah	192	10.9	33.3	11.1	5.9	5.3	0	3.2	15.1
Vermont	29	6.9%	0	9.1%	0	0	...	20.0%	0
Virgin Islands	73	30.1	44.4	38.5	33.3	0	14.3	...	0
Virginia, Eastern	941	16.6	14.3	10.9	17.4	10.5	22.2	3.3	17.9
Virginia, Western	144	16.0	0	4.5	16.7	29.2	0	14.8	16.1
Washington, Eastern	60	13.3	0	0	0	26.3	0	18.2	7.1
Washington, Western	246	19.1%	0	11.1%	25.0%	14.3%	0	28.6%	21.7%
West Virginia, Northern	98	13.3	0	13.6	0	15.7	0	12.5	0
West Virginia, Southern	145	12.4	0	2.8	16.7	17.9	0	12.5	15.4
Wisconsin, Eastern	133	13.5	0	18.2	25.0	17.4	0	5.0	6.3
Wisconsin, Western	45	11.1	...	4.5	28.6	0	0	20.0	20.0
Wyoming	49	10.2	...	11.8	0	0	0	12.5	11.8

Note: Original offenses are classified by most serious offense of conviction.

...No cases of this type occurred in the data.

^a Supervision terminated with reincarceration or removal to inactive status for violation of supervision conditions or charges for new offenses.

^b Data describe probation terms which terminated in 1992 because of a violation, because the term expired, or for administrative reasons.

See text table 5.1.

Table D-5.3 Probation supervisions terminating with a new crime, by offender characteristics, 1992

District	Total probation terminations ^b	Percent of probation supervisions terminating with a new crime ^a													Drug abuse	
		Sex		Race			Ethnicity		Age					Known drug history	No known abuse	
							Hispanic	Non- Hispanic	16-18	19-20	21-30	31-40	Over 40			
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other										
All districts	20,956	3.7%	2.7%	3.0%	4.8%	3.1%	3.9%	3.4%	3.0%	6.4%	5.0%	3.8%	1.9%	5.9%	3.0%	
Alabama, Middle	115	7.2%	2.2%	4.7%	6.0%	0	0	5.3%	...	0	5.7%	4.0%	5.9%	0	5.5%	
Alabama, Northern	268	3.9	2.2	3.1	3.8	0	0	3.4	...	0	3.4	5.7	1.2	11.3	1.4	
Alabama, Southern	105	5.1	2.2	1.8	6.1	0	0	3.8	...	0	5.3	5.0	2.2	9.1	2.4	
Alaska	68	9.6	0	4.9	15.4	7.7	0	7.9	0	0	13.0	5.0	4.5	12.5	6.7	
Arizona	570	3.3	1.8	2.6	4.8	4.2	2.3	3.3	0	5.0	3.9	3.7	.7	3.7	2.8	
Arkansas, Eastern	79	1.7%	4.8%	1.8%	4.3%	...	...	2.5%	...	...	12.5%	0	0	0	3.4%
Arkansas, Western	86	13.6	10.0	11.1	21.4	...	50.0	11.9	0	...	15.6	16.7	8.0	30.0	10.5	
California, Central	686	4.5	1.3	3.3	6.9	0	4.9	3.5	0	0	4.3	5.0	2.6	5.1	3.7	
California, Eastern	305	2.2	2.7	2.3	3.3	0	0	2.4	0	0	1.3	2.1	3.8	4.7	1.7	
California, Northern	398	4.8	4.0	4.5	6.7	1.7	0	4.7	...	33.3	6.3	3.0	4.1	8.7	3.7	
California, Southern	440	4.7%	1.9%	3.5%	7.5%	9.1%	5.2%	3.5%	0	0	4.6%	6.5%	.8%	2.1%	5.3%	
Colorado	223	6.4	4.0	5.4	9.7	0	7.1	5.7	0	0	9.3	4.1	5.6	8.3	5.2	
Connecticut	169	2.2	0	0	7.5	...	0	2.0	...	0	2.4	1.8	1.4	4.4	.8	
Delaware	35	0	7.1	0	8.3	...	...	2.9	...	...	10.0	0	0	0	3.6
District of Columbia	200	0	2.4	0	1.2	...	0	1.0	...	0	3.0	0	0	0	1.6	
Florida, Middle	381	4.5%	3.4%	2.9%	10.1%	0	16.7%	4.0%	...	...	4.2%	6.7%	2.4%	13.8%	2.5%
Florida, Northern	227	10.0	7.0	9.7	6.1	12.5	0	9.3	0	22.2	14.1	11.8	0	5.0	9.9	
Florida, Southern	446	3.6	3.5	2.5	9.1	0	.9	4.5	...	0	4.2	6.3	1.1	6.1	3.2	
Georgia, Middle	375	5.2	2.8	1.4	8.7	14.3	0	4.6	0	6.3	5.4	3.9	3.5	11.8	4.2	
Georgia, Northern	452	2.7	.9	2.1	2.6	0	0	2.2	0	0	2.4	3.5	1.2	4.3	1.8	
Georgia, Southern	286	6.3%	0	4.7%	3.9%	0	0	4.4%	...	6.3%	6.8%	1.2%	3.7%	4.2%	4.2%	
Guam	17	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	
Idaho	57	4.7	0	3.9	0	0	0	3.6	0	0	0	0	6.1	18.2	0	
Illinois, Central	122	1.3	8.9	4.3	4.2	0	0	4.3	...	...	13.6	2.2	1.8	3.4	4.3
Illinois, Northern	805	1.1%	.6%	.9%	1.2%	0	0	1.0%	...	0	.8%	1.5%	.7%	2.1%	.8%	
Illinois, Southern	101	1.5	0	1.3	0	0	0	1.0	0	0	6.3	0	0	10.0	0	
Indiana, Northern	143	2.7	0	2.0	2.5	0	0	2.2	...	0	0	5.3	0	9.1	0	
Indiana, Southern	149	1.7	3.3	3.2	0	0	...	2.0	0	0	5.3	0	1.8	0	2.5	
Iowa, Northern	61	3.8	11.1	5.1	...	0	...	4.9	...	...	0	20.0	0	12.5	2.3
Iowa, Southern	43	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	209	5.6	2.4	3.3	8.2	0	0	4.4	...	0	9.4	1.6	2.5	3.4	4.5	
Kentucky, Eastern	99	1.4	0	1.1	0	0	...	1.0	...	...	0	0	2.6	0	1.1
Kentucky, Western	371	2.8	4.3	2.1	5.9	0	7.1	3.1	0	3.1	4.8	1.4	1.4	8.7	2.9	
Louisiana, Eastern	311	2.5	1.3	1.4	4.2	0	0	2.3	...	0	2.9	3.5	.8	0	2.9	
Louisiana, Middle	77	0	4.5%	2.1%	0	...	...	1.3%	...	0	0	4.2%	0	0	1.8%
Louisiana, Western	339	2.8	4.7	1.7	6.9	0	0	3.3	100.0	6.7	4.0	1.9	2.6	13.0	2.6	
Maine	32	0	0	0	...	...	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	1,062	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.4	0	3.2	2.6	0	0	2.8	3.6	1.6	6.1	2.3	
Massachusetts	170	2.8	0	2.7	0	...	0	2.6	...	0	3.1	1.8	2.5	3.8	2.1	
Michigan, Eastern	325	4.9%	4.0%	4.1%	5.5%	0	0	4.6%	...	50.0%	6.7%	6.0%	1.5%	5.8%	4.1%	
Michigan, Western	84	1.6	0	1.4	0	0	...	1.2	...	0	7.1	0	0	0	1.6	
Minnesota	95	6.3	3.2	3.8	8.3	20.0	...	5.3	...	100.0	13.6	4.3	0	23.1	2.5	
Mississippi, Northern	156	3.9	0	1.7	7.3	...	...	3.2	...	0	2.4	6.1	1.6	7.1	2.8
Mississippi, Southern	194	.6	5.0	1.7	1.7	0	0	1.6	...	0	0	4.6	0	7.7	.6	
Missouri, Eastern	137	3.1%	2.4%	3.2%	2.3%	...	...	2.9%	...	...	0	4.9%	2.8%	9.5%	1.8%
Missouri, Western	164	5.5	7.3	4.6	12.1	0	...	6.1	...	50.0	15.2	5.4	1.4	15.2	2.6	
Montana	117	5.6	3.6	5.2	0	5.1	0	5.4	0	0	16.7	5.7	0	11.8	4.0	

Table D-5.3 *Continued*

		Percent of probation supervisions terminating with a new crime ^a														
District	Total probation terminations ^b	Sex		Race			Ethnicity		Age					Drug abuse		
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	16-18	19-20	21-30	31-40	Over 40	Known drug history	No known abuse	
Nebraska	61	4.7%	5.6%	4.0%	10.0%	0	0	5.3%	...	0	10.0%	4.3%	3.7%	0	6.7%	
Nevada	268	2.8	1.9	3.0	0	0	0	2.8	...	25.0	2.0	2.6	2.2	0	3.6	
New Hampshire	29	10.7	0	10.3	...	...	...	10.3	...	0	0	10.0	12.5	0	14.3
New Jersey	455	2.8	3.2	1.5	6.5	11.1	3.3	2.8	...	0	2.9	5.4	1.4	6.1	2.4	
New Mexico	178	5.4	0	4.4	0	0	2.1	4.6	...	0	8.3	3.1	1.7	7.9	2.9	
New York, Eastern	442	1.4%	0	.9%	1.9%	0	0	1.2%	...	...	1.5%	2.2%	.4%	1.7%	1.0%
New York, Northern	148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	
New York, Southern	463	2.1	3.5	2.6	2.4	0	2.9	2.3	0	0	6.6	.7	1.8	4.3	1.9	
New York, Western	169	1.5	0	0	5.0	0	0	1.2	...	100.0	0	1.3	0	3.2	.7	
North Carolina, Eastern	427	4.0	3.1	3.7	4.1	0	0	3.9	0	5.6	4.8	3.6	1.0	11.9	2.9	
North Carolina, Middle	106	2.8%	2.9%	3.3%	2.2%	...	...	2.8%	...	100.0%	0	2.3%	2.4%	7.4%	1.3%
North Carolina, Western	247	7.5	3.3	6.3	9.5	0	0	6.5	0	12.5	11.9	4.1	2.8	11.1	5.9	
North Dakota	79	1.8	0	0	...	2.9	...	1.3	0	20.0	0	0	0	0	1.5	
Northern Mariana Island	1	0	...	0	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	0
Ohio, Northern	211	4.7	5.1	4.6	5.2	...	0	4.9	...	0	13.5	2.7	3.1	12.0	3.8	
Ohio, Southern	276	4.8%	4.5%	3.3%	6.9%	25.0%	0	4.8%	...	20.0%	6.9%	5.5%	1.1%	13.6%	2.4%	
Oklahoma, Eastern	35	4.5	0	3.6	0	0	...	2.9	...	...	0	7.7	0	0	3.4
Oklahoma, Northern	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma, Western	152	8.3	2.3	5.7	12.0	0	0	6.7	...	25.0	13.3	2.2	5.6	8.0	6.3	
Oregon	161	1.0	0	.7	0	0	0	.6	0	0	2.7	0	0	0	.9	
Pennsylvania, Eastern	504	.2%	0	.3%	0	0	0	.2%	0	0	0	0	.4%	0	.3%	
Pennsylvania, Middle	136	.9	0	.8	0	0	0	.8	...	0	0	0	1.7	2.9	0	
Pennsylvania, Western	150	3.8	2.3	2.6	6.1	...	...	3.3	...	...	14.3	1.9	1.3	0	3.8
Puerto Rico	107	1.4	2.8	1.4	3.3	...	1.7	2.3	...	0	0	5.3	0	9.1	1.1	
Rhode Island	31	4.0	16.7	8.7	0	...	...	6.5	...	...	0	12.5	6.3	0	7.4
South Carolina	287	5.9%	3.6%	4.4%	7.0%	0	0	5.3%	...	0	5.4%	10.8%	.8%	14.7%	4.0%	
South Dakota	83	4.8	20.0	5.9	0	10.6	...	8.4	12.5	0	18.2	0	10.5	21.4	6.1	
Tennessee, Eastern	153	5.6	3.4	5.0	8.3	0	0	5.3	...	16.7	2.8	5.2	5.7	12.5	3.8	
Tennessee, Middle	155	5.3	0	3.5	4.9	0	0	3.9	...	0	8.6	2.2	2.9	0	5.0	
Tennessee, Western	151	2.0	2.0	1.4	2.6	0	...	2.0	...	...	3.8	2.1	0	0	1.5
Texas, Eastern	106	2.5%	0	0	8.3%	0	0	2.0%	...	...	0	0	3.5%	0	2.4%
Texas, Northern	271	6.6	4.0	5.1	9.6	0	3.2	6.3	...	0	3.5	9.1	4.9	10.0	5.3	
Texas, Southern	737	5.7	1.3	5.1	0	0	6.0	2.6	100.0	0	5.9	4.1	4.0	7.2	4.6	
Texas, Western	486	4.7	4.2	4.8	3.8	0	5.0	4.2	0	0	5.7	3.0	5.5	4.7	4.4	
Utah	192	1.8	0	.6	10.0	20.0	0	1.6	...	0	5.7	0	0	2.9	1.3	
Vermont	29	0	0	0	...	...	...	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	73	6.7	0	0	6.6	...	0	7.3	0	0	7.5	5.0	0	7.4	4.3	
Virginia, Eastern	941	6.1	5.3	4.2	8.4	7.7	4.0	6.0	0	9.7	7.2	7.2	1.9	11.9	5.4	
Virginia, Western	144	3.6	2.9	4.0	0	...	0	3.6	0	28.6	2.6	4.3	0	5.4	3.1	
Washington, Eastern	60	2.3	6.3	3.6	0	0	25.0	0	...	...	0	3.7	5.3	0	2.1
Washington, Western	246	3.4%	4.2%	2.6%	10.0%	4.3%	12.5%	3.4%	...	16.7%	1.3%	3.8%	4.8%	5.8%	2.1%	
West Virginia, Northern	98	6.6	9.1	2.5	27.8	...	...	7.1	...	...	12.5	11.1	2.2	12.5	3.4
West Virginia, Southern	145	6.9	2.3	4.5	20.0	0	...	5.6	0	100.0	9.7	5.3	1.8	10.2	3.1	
Wisconsin, Eastern	133	2.0	3.0	1.1	3.0	20.0	0	2.3	...	...	3.7	4.3	0	6.1	1.0
Wisconsin, Western	45	8.0	0	2.6	20.0	0	...	4.4	...	0	0	6.3	6.3	0	5.1	
Wyoming	49	2.5	0	2.4	0	0	0	2.1	...	0	7.7	0	0	20.0	0	

...No cases of this type occurred in the data.

^a Supervision terminated with incarceration or removal to inactive status after arrest for a "major" or "minor" offense.^b Data describe probation terms which terminated in 1992 because of a violation, because the term expired, or for administrative reasons.

See text table 5.2.

Table D-5.4 Probation supervisions terminating with a new crime or technical violation, by offender characteristics, 1992

		Percent of probation supervisions terminating with a new crime or technical violation ^a													
District	Total probation terminations ^b	Sex		Race			Ethnicity		Age					Drug abuse	
							Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	16-18	19-20	21-30	31-40	Over 40	Known drug history	No known abuse
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other									
All districts	20,956	14.9%	11.7%	10.8%	23.1%	15.2%	16.9%	13.8%	25.3%	28.9%	20.6%	15.9%	6.8%	29.8%	10.9%
Alabama, Middle	115	10.1%	6.5%	7.8%	10.0%	0	0	8.8%	...	0	11.3%	8.0%	5.9%	33.3%	7.3%
Alabama, Northern	268	17.4	14.4	10.4	26.0	0	100.0	16.1	...	0	22.5	17.0	11.0	47.2	8.9
Alabama, Southern	105	15.3	23.9	20.0	18.4	0	100.0	18.3	...	100.0	36.8	20.0	8.9	40.9	13.3
Alaska	68	13.5	0	7.3	23.1	7.7	0	11.1	0	0	13.0	15.0	4.5	37.5	6.7
Arizona	570	27.0	25.2	22.7	42.9	42.1	32.6	24.1	40.0	50.0	34.1	25.7	12.4	43.1	22.0
Arkansas, Eastern	79	19.0%	28.6%	12.5%	43.5%	...	...	21.5%	...	...	37.5%	19.4%	15.6%	42.1%	15.3%
Arkansas, Western	86	16.7	10.0	12.5	28.6	...	50.0	14.3	0	...	18.8	20.8	8.0	30.0	13.2
California, Central	686	17.0	15.3	12.5	33.1	16.3	13.3	17.5	0	50.0	23.3	19.9	10.9	45.5	11.3
California, Eastern	305	20.9	12.0	18.5	23.3	0	25.0	18.3	0	35.7	27.5	18.6	10.4	32.8	15.3
California, Northern	398	16.1	11.3	11.3	25.6	12.1	0	15.3	...	33.3	21.6	14.2	9.0	24.6	13.0
California, Southern	440	24.9%	14.6%	22.1%	24.5%	27.3%	23.4%	22.0%	50.0%	33.3%	28.1%	27.3%	7.6%	33.0%	21.2%
Colorado	223	20.8	16.0	19.5	22.6	14.3	35.7	18.7	100.0	33.3	27.8	18.9	14.4	37.5	14.9
Connecticut	169	9.6	14.7	7.8	20.0	...	12.5	10.5	...	100.0	26.2	7.1	2.9	24.4	5.8
Delaware	35	4.8	28.6	8.7	25.0	...	...	14.3	...	...	30.0	22.2	0	40.0	10.7
District of Columbia	200	15.3	19.5	6.1	19.2	...	0	17.3	...	33.3	22.4	22.1	1.9	35.3	7.0
Florida, Middle	381	12.9%	11.1%	7.8%	33.3%	0	16.7%	12.3%	...	...	16.7%	14.2%	8.5%	27.6%	9.6%
Florida, Northern	227	25.9	15.8	22.6	27.3	25.0	0	23.5	66.7	55.6	36.6	19.7	6.0	35.0	21.2
Florida, Southern	446	14.2	9.6	9.9	28.6	0	7.3	14.9	...	50.0	17.9	15.6	7.9	25.8	10.8
Georgia, Middle	375	15.2	7.5	9.2	18.7	14.3	0	13.3	0	6.3	16.2	18.4	5.3	29.4	12.3
Georgia, Northern	452	15.4	13.9	8.4	28.8	0	0	15.1	0	36.4	16.7	22.5	6.4	37.7	11.0
Georgia, Southern	286	17.3%	13.7%	10.1%	24.4%	0	0	17.0%	...	18.8%	21.4%	18.6%	6.2%	41.7%	13.7%
Guam	17	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	72	10.5	0	2.9	20.0	12.1	0	8.6	100.0	...	4.5	9.5	7.1	9.1	8.2
Idaho	57	18.6	14.3	15.7	0	40.0	0	17.9	100.0	100.0	25.0	18.8	9.1	45.5	10.9
Illinois, Central	122	9.1	20.0	11.8	20.8	0	16.7	12.9	...	...	22.7	17.8	5.5	27.6	8.6
Illinois, Northern	805	19.3%	21.6%	7.0%	38.0%	7.7%	7.5%	20.3%	...	50.0%	38.7%	25.9%	9.9%	45.8%	13.9%
Illinois, Southern	101	7.4	6.1	6.6	8.7	0	0	7.0	0	14.3	18.8	7.7	2.0	10.0	6.6
Indiana, Northern	143	7.1	12.9	4.0	20.0	0	0	8.8	...	0	16.7	14.0	1.5	24.2	3.6
Indiana, Southern	149	10.1	6.7	5.3	17.6	0	...	9.4	0	33.3	10.5	14.9	1.8	21.4	6.7
Iowa, Northern	61	7.7	11.1	8.5	...	0	...	8.2	...	...	25.0	20.0	0	12.5	7.0
Iowa, Southern	43	0	0	0	0	...	...	0	...	...	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	209	13.5	7.2	6.5	24.5	14.3	0	11.3	...	0	23.4	8.1	3.7	20.7	9.6
Kentucky, Eastern	99	10.0	0	8.0	0	0	...	7.1	...	...	13.6	7.9	2.6	25.0	4.6
Kentucky, Western	371	7.9	8.5	7.1	11.0	0	7.1	8.1	14.3	6.3	9.6	5.6	5.6	43.5	5.8
Louisiana, Eastern	311	10.6	13.3	6.7	21.1	12.5	8.3	11.4	...	0	14.3	14.2	7.1	25.0	10.5
Louisiana, Middle	77	3.6%	9.1%	4.2%	6.9%	...	...	5.2%	...	0	15.8%	4.2%	0	7.1%	5.4%
Louisiana, Western	339	12.3	9.3	9.3	16.8	0	33.3	11.3	100.0	33.3	16.0	10.2	5.3	34.8	9.6
Maine	32	7.1	0	6.3	...	...	...	6.3	...	0	12.5	11.1	0	6.3	6.3
Maryland	1,062	15.5	8.5	10.2	18.5	9.4	9.7	14.2	12.5	15.4	15.2	16.7	8.7	33.3	11.6
Massachusetts	170	4.2	10.7	4.7	9.1	...	0	5.8	...	0	6.3	7.3	3.7	7.7	4.9
Michigan, Eastern	325	10.2%	8.0%	5.6%	15.7%	0	0	9.6%	...	50.0%	10.7%	10.3%	7.6%	14.4%	7.4%
Michigan, Western	84	11.1	4.8	6.9	27.3	0	...	9.5	...	100.0	14.3	7.4	7.3	23.5	6.3
Minnesota	95	7.8	9.7	6.4	16.7	20.0	...	8.4	...	100.0	18.2	4.3	4.1	38.5	3.8
Mississippi, Northern	156	9.4	0	5.2	14.6	...	...	7.7	...	50.0	12.2	10.2	1.6	14.3	6.4
Mississippi, Southern	194	12.3	22.5	10.7	25.9	0	0	14.5	...	66.7	14.0	16.9	10.8	42.3	10.1
Missouri, Eastern	137	10.4%	17.1%	9.7%	18.2%	...	...	12.4%	...	...	33.3%	14.6%	4.2%	52.4%	5.3%
Missouri, Western	164	15.6	14.5	10.8	30.3	100.0	...	15.2	...	100.0	24.2	14.3	9.6	30.4	9.6
Montana	117	6.7	10.7	9.1	0	5.1	0	8.0	0	0	20.8	11.4	0	23.5	5.0

Table D-5.4 Continued

		Percent of probation supervisions terminating with a new crime or technical violation ^a													
District	Total probation terminations ^b	Sex		Race			Ethnicity		Age					Drug abuse	
							Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	16-18	19-20	21-30	31-40	Over 40	Known drug history	No known abuse
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other									
Nebraska	61	16.3%	16.7%	14.0%	20.0%	100.0%	50.0%	14.0%	...	100.0%	30.0%	13.0%	11.1%	25.0%	13.3%
Nevada	268	15.3	11.5	13.6	25.0	11.1	11.1	14.8	...	25.0	27.5	21.8	5.2	23.7	11.7
New Hampshire	29	21.4	0	20.7	...	...	...	20.7	...	100.0	0	20.0	18.8	12.5	23.8
New Jersey	455	9.1	7.4	5.3	19.6	11.1	20.0	8.0	...	100.0	12.6	14.7	3.2	21.2	7.0
New Mexico	178	8.5	2.1	6.9	0	6.7	4.2	7.7	...	0	14.6	6.2	1.7	15.8	4.4
New York, Eastern	442	11.6%	7.5%	8.7%	18.5%	0	11.8%	10.8%	...	...	30.3%	11.5%	5.1%	27.1%	8.1%
New York, Northern	148	.9	3.0	0	12.5	0	0	1.4	...	0	0	2.4	1.4	4.8	.8
New York, Southern	463	11.1	8.1	9.4	16.0	0	14.7	9.9	0	100.0	20.9	12.2	4.5	26.9	6.6
New York, Western	169	13.8	15.4	8.8	30.0	25.0	50.0	13.8	...	100.0	25.0	10.3	11.1	38.7	8.8
North Carolina, Eastern	427	16.0	10.2	10.7	22.1	0	7.1	14.5	0	16.7	20.1	10.9	7.1	26.2	13.0
North Carolina, Middle	106	8.3%	5.9%	3.3%	13.0%	...	...	7.5%	...	100.0%	5.0%	9.3%	4.9%	18.5%	3.8%
North Carolina, Western	247	18.7	10.0	12.1	35.7	20.0	0	16.7	33.3	25.0	21.4	16.2	8.3	22.2	16.3
North Dakota	79	10.5	4.5	4.4	...	14.7	...	8.9	50.0	60.0	10.0	0	0	21.4	6.2
Northern Mariana Islands	1	0	...	0	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	0
Ohio, Northern	211	15.7	10.3	9.2	29.3	...	40.0	14.1	...	100.0	21.6	21.3	6.1	56.0	8.3
Ohio, Southern	276	13.8%	14.8%	8.7%	25.3%	25.0%	0	14.3%	...	20.0%	20.7%	15.4%	6.5%	28.8%	9.7%
Oklahoma, Eastern	35	4.5	7.7	3.6	20.0	0	...	5.7	...	...	0	15.4	0	0	6.9
Oklahoma, Northern	110	5.5	8.1	2.4	19.0	25.0	0	6.4	...	...	10.0	11.8	0	22.2	1.2
Oklahoma, Western	152	12.8	11.6	9.8	28.0	0	50.0	12.0	...	25.0	26.7	6.5	9.7	24.0	10.2
Oregon	161	13.3	5.4	8.6	44.4	0	0	10.8	0	0	21.6	10.6	5.3	18.8	7.3
Pennsylvania, Eastern	504	14.0%	11.5%	6.8%	26.1%	0	12.5%	13.5%	0	0	27.8%	16.4%	7.1%	27.3%	8.6%
Pennsylvania, Middle	136	.9	6.7	2.4	0	0	0	2.3	...	0	3.6	2.1	1.7	5.9	1.0
Pennsylvania, Western	150	8.5	9.1	5.1	21.2	...	...	8.7	...	...	28.6	7.5	3.9	31.3	6.0
Puerto Rico	107	5.6	2.8	5.4	3.3	...	5.0	4.5	...	0	6.5	7.9	0	27.3	2.1
Rhode Island	31	12.0	33.3	8.7	37.5	...	...	16.1	...	...	28.6	12.5	12.5	25.0	14.8
South Carolina	287	15.7%	15.7%	11.5%	24.0%	0	33.3%	15.5%	...	50.0%	26.8%	20.6%	5.7%	50.0%	11.3%
South Dakota	83	22.2	30.0	11.8	0	34.0	...	24.1	50.0	71.4	22.7	7.7	15.8	35.7	22.7
Tennessee, Eastern	153	11.3	6.9	10.0	16.7	0	100.0	9.9	...	16.7	8.3	13.8	7.5	37.5	6.8
Tennessee, Middle	155	15.0	7.1	10.6	19.5	0	0	13.0	...	0	28.6	10.9	7.2	21.2	10.8
Tennessee, Western	151	18.8	10.0	6.9	24.7	0	...	15.9	...	...	22.6	18.8	6.1	36.8	12.3
Texas, Eastern	106	8.6%	8.0%	3.7%	25.0%	0	25.0%	7.8%	...	...	11.1%	9.7%	7.0%	21.1%	6.1%
Texas, Northern	271	13.3	8.0	9.3	23.1	0	9.7	12.1	...	0	15.8	14.8	8.2	30.0	8.8
Texas, Southern	737	18.8	8.3	16.8	15.8	0	18.3	13.3	100.0	33.3	22.6	16.9	8.9	31.5	15.2
Texas, Western	486	20.2	12.5	15.6	32.1	0	15.1	20.1	0	38.5	26.2	16.9	10.4	39.1	14.9
Utah	192	11.0	10.3	9.0	20.0	60.0	0	11.3	...	0	18.9	12.7	5.1	8.6	11.1
Vermont	29	11.1%	0	6.9%	...	...	...	6.9%	...	...	16.7%	0	10.0%	0	8.0%
Virgin Islands	73	33.3	15.4	41.7	27.9	...	50.0	23.6	0	0	35.0	40.0	0	48.1	19.6
Virginia, Eastern	941	17.7	12.2	11.9	23.7	7.7	20.0	16.5	11.1	32.3	21.9	17.1	4.7	32.7	14.9
Virginia, Western	144	16.4	14.7	14.4	26.3	...	80.0	13.7	0	71.4	17.9	21.3	2.0	18.9	11.5
Washington, Eastern	60	13.6	12.5	14.5	0	0	37.5	9.6	...	...	15.4	14.8	10.5	27.3	8.5
Washington, Western	246	22.3%	11.3%	17.6%	33.3%	13.0%	25.0%	18.9%	...	66.7%	19.5%	23.8%	10.8%	29.1%	12.1%
West Virginia, Northern	98	13.2	13.6	10.0	27.8	...	...	13.3	...	...	25.0	16.7	6.5	20.0	8.6
West Virginia, Southern	145	10.8	16.3	11.2	30.0	0	...	12.5	0	100.0	32.3	7.0	5.5	24.5	6.3
Wisconsin, Eastern	133	14.0	12.1	11.6	18.2	20.0	0	13.7	...	...	11.1	19.6	10.0	21.2	11.2
Wisconsin, Western	45	20.0	0	10.3	20.0	0	...	11.1	...	100.0	16.7	6.3	6.3	16.7	10.3
Wyoming	49	7.5	22.2	11.9	0	0	0	10.6	...	0	30.8	7.1	0	20.0	9.1

Note: Original offenses are classified by most serious offense of conviction.

...No cases of this type occurred in the data.

^a Supervision terminated with reincarceration or removal to inactive status for violation of supervision conditions or charges for new offenses.

^b Data describe probation terms which terminated in 1992 because of a violation, because the term expired, or for administrative reasons.

See text table 5.2.

Table D-5.5 Parole or supervised release terminating with a new crime, by original offense, 1992

District	Number of terminations of parole or supervised release ^b	Percent terminating supervision with a new crime ^a							Original misdemeanor offense
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Original felony offense					
				Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses		
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other	
All districts	16,233	10.5%	17.2%	10.2%	13.4%	8.8%	5.8%	11.2%	6.6%
Alabama, Middle	61	18.0%	66.7%	37.5%	21.4%	7.4%	0	12.5%	...
Alabama, Northern	152	18.4	23.5	14.8	25.0	17.5	50.0	10.5	25.0
Alabama, Southern	120	13.3	25.0	22.6	6.7	13.3	0	4.8	0
Alaska	40	7.5	20.0	0	0	20.0	...	0	0
Arizona	350	9.7	17.3	7.7	12.5	6.3	0	12.8	8.3
Arkansas, Eastern	101	9.9%	9.1%	10.0%	7.1%	9.3%	0	18.2%	0
Arkansas, Western	56	12.5	20.0	0	22.2	22.2	0	0	0
California, Central	700	9.3	13.6	10.1	7.0	5.0	0	8.7	12.5
California, Eastern	210	3.8	3.8	6.7	7.1	3.6	0	3.0	0
California, Northern	191	11.0	14.7	17.2	13.3	3.4	100.0	22.2	14.3
California, Southern	424	4.5%	11.1%	6.1%	0	4.2%	0	6.1%	2.2%
Colorado	154	16.2	32.0	20.8	12.5	6.3	0	20.0	33.3
Connecticut	99	6.1	9.1	0	16.7	6.1	0	5.9	0
Delaware	55	16.4	25.0	14.3	0	16.1	0	22.2	0
District of Columbia	568	13.7	19.8	10.3	16.7	10.2	0	18.6	5.3
Florida, Middle	539	12.8%	34.4%	14.3%	21.4 %	8.7%	0	23.3%	33.3%
Florida, Northern	151	12.6	12.5	23.8	0	10.2	0	16.7	...
Florida, Southern	854	5.4	22.2	7.3	9.4	3.9	0	7.8	0
Georgia, Middle	57	21.1	40.0	20.0	33.3	14.3	...	21.4	0
Georgia, Northern	293	10.2	25.0	5.9	8.5	9.1	0	14.8	0
Georgia, Southern	97	9.3%	28.6%	4.3%	0	15.0%	0	0	0
Guam	6	0	0	0	...	0	...	...	...
Hawaii	68	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0
Idaho	29	17.2	20.0	0	20.0	8.3	...	40.0	...
Illinois, Central	75	16.0	20.0	15.8	14.3	16.7	...	12.5	...
Illinois, Northern	323	5.3%	15.4%	3.7%	2.4%	5.5%	0	3.1%	0
Illinois, Southern	70	5.7	14.3	0	14.3	5.6	...	0	...
Indiana, Northern	125	12.0	0	6.3	11.1	12.5	...	22.7	0
Indiana, Southern	77	10.4	25.0	9.1	28.6	2.6	...	25.0	0
Iowa, Northern	45	6.7	25.0	0	0	8.3	...	0	0
Iowa, Southern	57	10.5%	22.2%	0	0	13.8%	0	0	...
Kansas	105	10.5	23.1	14.3	0	7.4	...	9.1	16.7
Kentucky, Eastern	122	12.3	7.7	15.8	22.2	6.7	...	25.0	...
Kentucky, Western	134	19.4	35.3	7.7	36.4	14.3	25.0	25.0	20.0
Louisiana, Eastern	175	16.6	26.3	17.4	26.3	12.8	0	13.6	33.3
Louisiana, Middle	29	20.7%	50.0%	25.0%	0	25.0%	...	11.1%	...
Louisiana, Western	71	5.6	0	8.3	17.6	0	0	0	0
Maine	70	10.0	14.3	0	0	8.7	0	33.3	0
Maryland	264	10.6	22.0	2.8	0	10.6	0	8.0	5.0
Massachusetts	195	8.7	13.3	10.0	0	7.6	0	12.5	...
Michigan, Eastern	365	13.7%	16.7%	16.4%	32.1%	9.2%	0	14.0%	0
Michigan, Western	87	12.6	40.0	6.3	16.7	8.1	0	9.1	...
Minnesota	180	11.1	20.0	14.7	0	10.1	...	5.6	0
Mississippi, Northern	52	11.5	0	21.4	0	16.7	0	0	0
Mississippi, Southern	61	1.6	14.3	0	0	0	0	0	...
Missouri, Eastern	242	16.5%	17.1%	13.2%	39.1%	15.6%	0	6.9%	20.0%
Missouri, Western	197	13.2	6.7	12.2	11.1	16.0	25.0	15.8	0
Montana	71	8.5	7.7	12.5	18.8	0	0	12.5	0

Table D-5.5 Continued

District	Number of terminations of parole or supervised release ^b	Percent terminating supervision with a new crime ^a							Original misdemeanor offense
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Original felony offense					
				Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses		
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other	
Nebraska	66	6.1%	0	6.3%	16.7%	0	0	22.2%	...
Nevada	122	9.8	17.6	8.8	25.0	10.7	...	0	0
New Hampshire	32	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	...
New Jersey	203	6.4	21.7	2.6	9.1	1.2	0	8.3	22.2
New Mexico	210	4.3	0	0	16.7	5.9	0	2.3	0
New York, Eastern	541	5.0%	17.5%	0	12.1%	4.2%	0	4.7%	0
New York, Northern	91	6.6	0	7.1	0	10.9	0	0	0
New York, Southern	348	12.1	21.1	10.6	18.8	11.4	...	10.3	0
New York, Western	89	10.1	20.0	20.0	11.8	3.2	0	0	0
North Carolina, Eastern	108	14.8	17.4	30.0	8.3	14.3	0	0	0
North Carolina, Middle	164	12.8%	23.7%	10.0%	9.1%	8.3%	0	13.6%	...
North Carolina, Western	123	17.1	20.0	15.4	17.6	15.8	100.0	12.5	20.0
North Dakota	52	19.2	14.3	0	50.0	14.3	...	28.6	100.0
Ohio, Northern	128	14.8	25.0	16.7	14.8	5.9	...	13.3	...
Ohio, Southern	243	15.6	14.0	18.4	10.0	13.1	...	29.2	12.5
Oklahoma, Eastern	37	2.7%	0	14.3%	0	0	...	0	...
Oklahoma, Northern	63	9.5	0	19.2	0	0	...	10.0	0
Oklahoma, Western	134	14.9	25.0	6.7	21.4	18.5	16.7	0	0
Oregon	196	12.2	17.5	7.4	13.3	8.3	0	14.3	50.0
Pennsylvania, Eastern	284	1.1	0	0	0	1.9	0	0	0
Pennsylvania, Middle	82	4.9%	0	0	0	4.2%	0	28.6%	...
Pennsylvania, Western	156	12.8	23.5	7.4	37.5	10.0	...	15.4	0
Puerto Rico	190	3.2	12.5	7.7	0	1.5	0	8.7	...
Rhode Island	36	2.8	0	0	0	5.9	...	0	0
South Carolina	160	13.1	24.0	10.7	15.8	13.3	0	5.7	14.3
South Dakota	113	22.1%	29.7%	0	21.7%	9.7%	...	40.0%	0
Tennessee, Eastern	127	19.7	20.0	13.8	25.0	19.5	...	23.8	0
Tennessee, Middle	127	9.4	25.0	10.7	9.1	3.6	0	10.0	9.8
Tennessee, Western	135	4.4	33.3	0	0	3.7	...	11.1	0
Texas, Eastern	96	6.3	0	8.7	7.1	9.1	0	0	0
Texas, Northern	431	11.1%	16.7%	5.2%	13.3%	11.1%	0	15.9%	25.0%
Texas, Southern	887	13.8	0	19.0	15.2	14.6	8.0	12.7	9.5
Texas, Western	717	9.6	18.8	14.5	17.2	10.2	18.2	9.3	2.2
Utah	70	8.6	0	0	0	15.4	...	8.3	12.5
Vermont	30	10.0	...	0	0	11.8	...	20.0	0
Virgin Islands	37	8.1%	0	0	0	20.0%	...	0	25.0%
Virginia, Eastern	344	13.1	20.7	14.3	14.8	14.0	20.0	7.4	11.5
Virginia, Western	75	20.0	0	20.0	50.0	13.9	...	26.7	0
Washington, Eastern	86	9.3	16.7	25.0	33.3	6.7	...	7.5	0
Washington, Western	150	7.3	3.6	3.7	0	9.8	0	16.7	0
West Virginia, Northern	62	25.8%	...	14.3%	42.9%	27.9%	...	0	...
West Virginia, Southern	120	11.7	0	0	11.8	12.7	0	18.2	0
Wisconsin, Eastern	105	11.4	28.6	9.1	16.7	8.9	...	6.3	0
Wisconsin, Western	58	1.7	0	10.0	0	0	...	0	0
Wyoming	38	10.5	14.3	16.7	0	6.3	...	20.0	0

Note: Original offenses are classified by most serious offense of conviction.

...No cases of this type occurred in the data.

^a Supervision terminated with reincarceration or removal to inactive status after arrest for a "major" or "minor" offense.

^b Data describe supervision terms which terminated in 1992 because of a violation, because the term expired, or for administrative reasons.

See text table 5.3.

Table D-5.6 Parole or supervised release terminating with a new crime or technical violation, by original offense, 1992

District	Number of terminations of parole or supervised release ^b	Percent terminating supervision with a new crime or technical violation ^a							Original misdemeanor offense
		All offenses	Original felony offense						
			Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses		
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other	
All districts	16,233	34.4%	57.8%	32.2%	44.8%	28.9%	18.3%	34.9%	25.0%
Alabama, Middle	61	32.8%	66.7%	37.5%	50.0%	18.5%	0	37.5%	...
Alabama, Northern	152	34.9	47.1	33.3	50.0	33.3	50.0	15.8	25.0
Alabama, Southern	120	40.0	50.0	51.6	73.3	31.1	0	23.8	0
Alaska	40	27.5	80.0	0	50.0	40.0	...	14.3	7.7
Arizona	350	41.7	66.7	38.5	62.5	33.9	37.5	36.2	16.7
Arkansas, Eastern	101	36.6%	45.5%	30.0%	50.0%	32.6%	0	45.5%	0
Arkansas, Western	56	32.1	20.0	40.0	44.4	33.3	0	11.1	25.0
California, Central	700	44.3	71.9	34.9	44.2	22.4	33.3	38.0	62.5
California, Eastern	210	35.2	54.7	33.3	35.7	27.4	20.0	30.3	16.7
California, Northern	191	38.2	67.6	31.0	46.7	25.3	100.0	44.4	42.9
California, Southern	424	31.6%	63.0%	42.4%	47.6%	26.1%	0	35.4%	22.8%
Colorado	154	36.4	68.0	45.8	25.0	19.0	0	43.3	33.3
Connecticut	99	21.2	36.4	23.1	33.3	16.3	0	23.5	0
Delaware	55	41.8	75.0	42.9	0	41.9	0	33.3	100.0
District of Columbia	568	63.6	74.1	44.8	66.7	60.2	50.0	68.6	47.4
Florida, Middle	539	29.1%	78.1%	34.9%	39.3%	21.8%	10.0%	41.9%	33.3%
Florida, Northern	151	31.1	37.5	33.3	14.3	31.8	0	27.8	...
Florida, Southern	854	20.7	48.1	28.1	43.8	16.2	10.5	27.2	12.5
Georgia, Middle	57	40.4	60.0	60.0	66.7	19.0	...	35.7	100.0
Georgia, Northern	293	35.2	53.6	23.5	44.7	31.1	0	51.9	0
Georgia, Southern	97	40.2%	71.4%	47.8%	46.7%	30.0%	50.0%	25.0%	50.0%
Guam	6	33.3	0	100.0	...	25.0	...	...	...
Hawaii	68	35.3	40.0	26.7	100.0	35.1	...	16.7	50.0
Idaho	29	44.8	80.0	50.0	20.0	33.3	...	60.0	...
Illinois, Central	75	53.3	60.0	52.6	71.4	52.8	...	37.5	...
Illinois, Northern	323	34.1%	57.7%	31.5%	47.6%	30.5%	50.0%	18.8%	33.3%
Illinois, Southern	70	35.7	85.7	30.0	57.1	30.6	...	10.0	...
Indiana, Northern	125	39.2	54.5	18.8	55.6	35.7	...	40.9	50.0
Indiana, Southern	77	26.0	58.3	9.1	42.9	15.8	...	50.0	20.0
Iowa, Northern	45	31.1	25.0	14.3	0	33.3	...	57.1	0
Iowa, Southern	57	24.6%	44.4%	0	50.0%	24.1%	0	16.7%	...
Kansas	105	30.5	61.5	42.9	42.9	18.5	...	18.2	50.0
Kentucky, Eastern	122	25.4	61.5	21.1	33.3	10.0	...	58.3	...
Kentucky, Western	134	40.3	52.9	23.1	63.6	36.7	75.0	41.7	40.0
Louisiana, Eastern	175	41.7	68.4	60.9	57.9	30.2	0	36.4	33.3
Louisiana, Middle	29	27.6%	100.0%	25.0%	0	37.5%	...	11.1%	...
Louisiana, Western	71	15.5	0	25.0	35.3	5.6	0	0	11.1
Maine	70	30.0	42.9	25.0	75.0	19.6	0	66.7	50.0
Maryland	264	33.0	50.8	30.6	50.0	23.1	0	24.0	35.0
Massachusetts	195	17.4	46.7	20.0	0	12.7	0	25.0	...
Michigan, Eastern	365	30.7%	50.0%	31.5%	50.0%	20.9%	0	35.1%	50.0%
Michigan, Western	87	29.9	60.0	18.8	50.0	16.2	0	45.5	...
Minnesota	180	34.4	55.0	35.3	62.5	29.3	...	27.8	0
Mississippi, Northern	52	28.8	100.0	42.9	11.1	22.2	0	33.3	50.0
Mississippi, Southern	61	29.5	57.1	35.0	16.7	12.5	100.0	27.3	...
Missouri, Eastern	242	43.4%	68.6%	31.6%	52.2%	41.3%	0	31.0%	60.0%
Missouri, Western	197	41.1	56.7	41.5	38.9	37.0	50.0	42.1	0
Montana	71	22.5	15.4	12.5	37.5	16.7	0	37.5	0

Table D-5.6 *Continued*

District	Number of terminations of parole or supervised release ^b	Percent terminating supervision with a new crime or technical violation ^a							Original misdemeanor offense
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Original felony offense		Drug offenses	Public order offenses		
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other	
Nebraska	66	30.3%	0	18.8%	66.7%	31.3%	0	33.3%	...
Nevada	122	38.5	47.1	58.8	41.7	32.1	...	16.7	0
New Hampshire	32	9.4	...	0	0	10.0	...	14.3	...
New Jersey	203	16.7	39.1	15.4	13.6	10.8	0	16.7	33.3
New Mexico	210	24.8	20.0	25.0	41.7	25.7	20.0	23.3	14.3
New York, Eastern	541	23.8%	55.0%	25.4%	48.5%	17.3%	7.7%	32.6%	0
New York, Northern	91	12.1	20.0	7.1	20.0	15.2	0	0	12.5
New York, Southern	348	38.2	57.9	31.9	43.8	39.4	...	24.1	0
New York, Western	89	36.0	60.0	33.3	47.1	29.0	0	12.5	0
North Carolina, Eastern	108	42.6	43.5	55.0	50.0	28.6	0	50.0	66.7
North Carolina, Middle	164	34.8%	55.3%	45.0%	27.3%	25.0%	0	27.3%	...
North Carolina, Western	123	39.0	60.0	26.9	47.1	28.9	100.0	37.5	60.0
North Dakota	52	38.5	28.6	0	75.0	28.6	...	85.7	100.0
Ohio, Northern	128	37.5	67.9	33.3	37.0	23.5	...	20.0	...
Ohio, Southern	243	44.0	51.2	36.7	45.0	41.4	...	54.2	50.0
Oklahoma, Eastern	37	21.6%	66.7%	28.6%	27.3%	7.1%	...	0	...
Oklahoma, Northern	63	38.1	50.0	50.0	50.0	16.7	...	30.0	100.0
Oklahoma, Western	134	31.3	50.0	33.3	42.9	30.8	16.7	14.3	0
Oregon	196	51.0	75.4	40.7	66.7	30.6	50.0	57.1	50.0
Pennsylvania, Eastern	284	32.4	37.5	18.9	46.4	32.3	100.0	32.4	25.0
Pennsylvania, Middle	82	23.2%	50.0%	23.1%	12.5%	20.8%	0	42.9%	...
Pennsylvania, Western	156	28.2	64.7	25.9	62.5	17.8	...	38.5	0
Puerto Rico	190	13.7	37.5	23.1	15.4	10.0	0	21.7	...
Rhode Island	36	11.1	50.0	0	0	17.6	...	0	0
South Carolina	160	32.5	48.0	39.3	21.1	28.9	0	22.9	57.1
South Dakota	113	38.1%	45.9%	16.7%	56.5%	12.9%	...	53.3%	0
Tennessee, Eastern	127	42.5	40.0	27.6	54.2	39.0	...	57.1	50.0
Tennessee, Middle	127	27.6	75.0	35.7	36.4	32.1	0	20.0	9.8
Tennessee, Western	135	27.4	33.3	23.5	21.4	26.8	...	33.3	100.0
Texas, Eastern	96	32.3	50.0	21.7	28.6	39.4	50.0	22.2	100.0
Texas, Northern	431	36.2%	61.1%	22.1%	46.7%	36.0%	7.1%	42.0%	50.0%
Texas, Southern	887	42.3	73.3	35.7	48.5	40.5	16.0	47.7	45.2
Texas, Western	717	37.4	50.0	47.8	51.7	48.1	36.4	30.9	12.7
Utah	70	27.1	44.4	22.2	16.7	30.8	...	25.0	12.5
Vermont	30	23.3	...	25.0	0	29.4	...	20.0	0
Virgin Islands	37	18.9%	9.1%	25.0%	14.3%	30.0%	...	0	25.0%
Virginia, Eastern	344	30.2	44.8	25.0	51.9	27.1	20.0	30.9	23.1
Virginia, Western	75	34.7	0	20.0	100.0	27.8	...	43.3	0
Washington, Eastern	86	26.7	66.7	25.0	33.3	26.7	...	22.5	0
Washington, Western	150	33.3	53.6	33.3	25.0	24.6	0	38.9	40.0
West Virginia, Northern	62	43.5%	...	28.6%	42.9%	48.8%	...	20.0%	...
West Virginia, Southern	120	30.0	0	12.5	23.5	32.9	0	45.5	0
Wisconsin, Eastern	105	32.4	50.0	36.4	83.3	23.2	...	31.3	0
Wisconsin, Western	58	17.2	0	10.0	0	19.4	...	50.0	0
Wyoming	38	34.2	42.9	33.3	50.0	25.0	...	60.0	0

Note: Original offenses are classified by most serious offense of conviction.

...No cases of this type occurred in the data.

^a Supervision terminated with reincarceration or removal to inactive status for violation of supervision conditions or charges for new offenses.

^b Data describe supervision terms which terminated in 1992 because of a violation, because the term expired, or for administrative reasons.

See text table 5.3.

Table D-5.7 Parole or supervised release terminating with a new crime, by offender characteristics, 1992

District	Number of terminations of parole or supervised release ^b	Percent terminating supervision with a new crime ^a												
		Sex		Race			Ethnicity		Age				Drug abuse	
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	19-20	21-30	31-40	Over 40	Known drug history	No known abuse
All districts	16,233	11.0%	6.2%	8.8%	14.3%	12.2%	8.9%	10.8%	18.3%	13.4%	11.1%	8.1%	12.4%	9.0%
Alabama, Middle	61	17.0%	25.0%	16.7%	18.9%	...	...	18.0%	...	17.6%	20.0%	15.8%	11.5%	22.9%
Alabama, Northern	152	18.8	14.3	14.7	24.6	...	...	18.4	...	18.9	20.4	16.7	28.2	9.9
Alabama, Southern	120	10.6	31.3	15.6	10.7	...	8.3	13.9	...	9.4	16.3	13.3	13.0	13.5
Alaska	40	8.1	0	12.0	0	0	16.7	5.9	0	6.3	0	15.4	15.4	3.7
Arizona	350	9.4	15.0	7.9	16.7	17.3	5.7	12.4	16.7	8.5	10.9	9.3	10.4	9.3
Arkansas, Eastern	101	10.9%	0	7.2%	15.6%	...	...	9.9%	...	25.0%	9.8%	5.3%	14.3%	5.9%
Arkansas, Western	56	13.2	0	4.9	33.3	...	0	14.3	...	13.0	15.0	8.3	25.0	3.1
California, Central	700	9.7	3.9	8.5	11.5	7.7	7.7	9.9	0	10.1	11.3	7.1	9.1	9.6
California, Eastern	210	4.1	0	3.3	9.1	0	3.8	3.8	...	5.6	6.0	1.2	4.4	3.1
California, Northern	191	11.7	5.0	6.7	22.0	0	0	11.9	0	16.0	12.7	8.2	9.9	12.4
California, Southern	424	5.0%	0	4.1%	9.4%	0	3.6%	5.4%	14.3%	4.8%	4.9%	3.1%	3.4%	5.2%
Colorado	154	16.6	11.1	16.5	12.5	33.3	14.3	16.4	...	20.6	11.4	17.1	20.7	13.5
Connecticut	99	5.3	20.0	2.6	19.0	...	0	6.8	...	18.2	5.0	0	8.0	4.1
Delaware	55	17.3	0	7.7	24.1	...	50.0	15.1	100.0	15.0	19.0	7.7	23.1	10.7
District of Columbia	568	14.6	6.5	6.7	14.1	...	0	13.9	0	15.7	13.5	13.4	12.9	15.5
Florida, Middle	539	13.6%	7.4%	10.9%	18.9%	0	12.5%	12.8%	...	17.6%	17.9%	5.2%	19.2%	9.3%
Florida, Northern	151	13.8	0	9.2	18.9	...	0	12.8	...	26.9	10.8	8.3	14.3	11.6
Florida, Southern	854	5.4	5.6	5.3	5.8	0	4.8	5.8	100.0	7.5	4.9	4.9	7.5	4.7
Georgia, Middle	57	20.0	50.0	13.5	35.0	...	0	21.8	...	33.3	31.8	7.7	40.0	10.8
Georgia, Northern	293	11.3	2.7	8.4	12.9	0	0	10.4	...	13.6	10.8	8.8	7.0	12.7
Georgia, Southern	97	9.6%	7.1%	11.9%	7.3%	...	0	9.4%	...	9.1%	12.8%	5.6%	15.8%	5.1%
Guam	6	0	...	0	0	0	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	29	17.9	0	13.6	...	28.6	0	18.5	...	25.0	23.1	8.3	12.5	23.1
Illinois, Central	75	17.4	0	15.4	17.4	...	0	16.4	...	33.3	6.7	9.5	17.6	12.5
Illinois, Northern	323	5.6%	0	5.2%	5.4%	0	8.7%	4.7%	...	5.5%	7.7%	3.3%	7.5%	4.3%
Illinois, Southern	70	4.6	20.0	2.0	15.8	...	0	5.8	0	0	8.6	4.3	9.7	2.6
Indiana, Northern	125	12.8	0	12.5	11.4	0	11.1	12.1	0	17.6	11.8	10.7	12.7	11.3
Indiana, Southern	77	10.6	9.1	6.3	28.6	...	0	10.7	...	17.6	13.8	3.3	5.0	16.7
Iowa, Northern	45	5.7	10.0	2.4	66.7	...	0	6.8	...	0	10.5	5.3	9.1	4.3
Iowa, Southern	57	11.8%	0	9.6%	20.0%	...	0	10.9%	...	11.1%	13.0%	8.0%	18.8%	0
Kansas	105	9.8	15.4	9.3	13.3	...	0	11.2	...	7.4	15.4	7.7	8.1	14.0
Kentucky, Eastern	122	12.5	10.0	13.2	6.3	...	50.0	11.7	...	16.7	9.5	12.0	8.9	14.3
Kentucky, Western	134	20.0	14.3	20.4	18.4	0	0	19.5	16.7	16.2	23.3	19.1	18.6	20.0
Louisiana, Eastern	175	17.2	11.1	12.9	21.0	0	0	16.8	100.0	25.0	15.9	12.3	18.7	15.2
Louisiana, Middle	29	22.2%	0	25.0%	11.1%	...	0	21.4%	100.0%	0	30.8%	8.3%	33.3%	15.0%
Louisiana, Western	71	5.2	7.7	4.4	7.7	...	33.3	4.4	...	7.7	3.8	6.5	5.6	5.7
Maine	70	10.8	0	10.3	0	...	100.0	8.7	...	0	24.0	4.2	11.8	8.3
Maryland	264	10.8	8.7	5.8	13.8	0	0	10.9	...	17.3	11.5	5.6	11.1	9.3
Massachusetts	195	9.1	0	7.6	17.4	...	28.6	7.2	0	25.8	10.5	1.1	13.8	6.2
Michigan, Eastern	365	15.1%	4.3%	12.3%	15.4%	0	20.0%	13.6%	0	20.3%	16.5%	9.3%	17.3%	10.8%
Michigan, Western	87	15.3	0	14.1	4.8	50.0	0	13.1	100.0	26.7	8.8	8.1	18.2	7.0
Minnesota	180	12.1	4.3	10.6	14.0	0	9.1	11.2	0	5.4	13.1	12.7	8.3	13.3
Mississippi, Northern	52	12.8	0	4.2	17.9	...	...	11.5	...	0	35.7	3.4	13.3	10.8
Mississippi, Southern	61	1.9	0	0	4.0	0	...	1.6	0	0	0	3.7	0	0
Missouri, Eastern	242	16.9%	13.0%	11.8%	20.6%	0	0	16.6%	100.0%	17.5%	13.6%	18.4%	14.4%	19.0%
Missouri, Western	197	13.8	8.7	13.6	12.3	...	50.0	12.8	0	30.3	7.8	11.8	13.4	13.0
Montana	71	10.3	0	4.1	0	19.0	0	8.7	...	12.5	0	13.6	3.0	13.2

Table D-5.7 *Continued*

District	Number of terminations of parole or supervised release ^b	Percent terminating supervision with a new crime ^a												
		Sex		Race			Ethnicity		Age				Drug abuse	
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	19-20	21-30	31-40	Over 40	Known drug history	No known abuse
Nebraska	66	6.8%	0	6.9%	0	0	16.7%	5.0%	0	9.1%	3.7%	6.3%	0	10.5%
Nevada	122	11.4	0	9.3	10.0	20.0	7.4	10.5	0	4.0	10.0	13.0	10.2	9.7
New Hampshire	32	0	0	0	...	...	...	0	...	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	203	6.4	6.7	2.2	15.6	0	0	7.4	...	11.5	4.2	6.7	11.1	4.3
New Mexico	210	4.6	0	4.0	11.1	3.6	4.3	4.3	0	1.4	5.2	7.0	6.9	2.9
New York, Eastern	541	5.4%	1.6%	3.1%	9.4%	0	4.9%	5.0%	0	6.8%	5.3%	3.8%	9.8%	3.4%
New York, Northern	91	6.0	12.5	2.6	33.3	0	0	7.2	...	7.7	9.1	3.1	8.8	5.3
New York, Southern	348	12.2	11.4	13.0	11.6	0	13.9	11.2	0	18.9	11.2	7.7	18.3	6.3
New York, Western	89	9.6	16.7	1.9	22.9	0	0	10.6	...	6.7	10.8	10.8	11.9	8.5
North Carolina, Eastern	108	14.4	16.7	8.5	21.1	0	33.3	14.3	0	10.0	19.0	14.3	16.4	13.2
North Carolina, Middle	164	14.3%	0	8.2%	17.0%	0	...	12.8%	...	10.5%	18.8%	8.2%	13.2%	12.3%
North Carolina, Western	123	19.4	0	10.9	25.0	14.3	0	17.2	...	23.8	24.5	6.1	26.4	10.1
North Dakota	52	23.3	0	12.9	...	28.6	33.3	18.4	0	34.8	7.7	6.7	25.0	10.0
Ohio, Northern	128	13.8	25.0	16.4	12.7	...	0	15.7	0	17.9	12.8	15.7	10.4	18.7
Ohio, Southern	243	18.1	0	13.3	18.7	0	...	15.6	0	24.2	15.4	10.2	15.1	16.3
Oklahoma, Eastern	37	2.9%	0	3.2%	0	...	...	2.7%	...	0	8.3%	0	6.3%	0
Oklahoma, Northern	63	11.3	0	7.1	15.0	0	0	9.7	...	7.1	15.8	6.7	6.1	13.3
Oklahoma, Western	134	15.1	13.3	11.5	29.0	0	14.3	15.0	...	37.9	7.8	9.3	20.6	9.9
Oregon	196	12.6	7.7	10.7	25.0	0	22.2	11.8	...	18.9	12.5	8.9	13.9	9.5
Pennsylvania, Eastern	284	1.1	0	1.8	0	0	14.3	.4	0	0	1.9	.7	.7	1.5
Pennsylvania, Middle	82	4.5%	6.7%	4.3%	8.3%	...	0	5.3%	...	0	9.4%	2.9%	7.1%	2.6%
Pennsylvania, Western	156	12.9	12.5	9.5	23.1	0	0	12.9	...	0	17.7	10.8	10.4	14.8
Puerto Rico	190	3.7	0	4.2	1.7	...	4.8	0	0	2.6	4.0	2.7	2.2	3.7
Rhode Island	36	2.9	0	3.3	0	...	14.3	0	...	7.7	0	0	0	3.7
South Carolina	160	13.4	9.1	7.4	22.2	0	...	13.1	0	11.1	16.3	12.0	11.5	13.9
South Dakota	113	24.8%	0	3.3%	0	29.3%	...	22.1%	50.0%	33.3%	12.5%	12.5%	22.7%	21.7%
Tennessee, Eastern	127	19.8	18.2	20.0	17.6	...	...	19.7	...	29.6	17.1	16.9	24.5	16.7
Tennessee, Middle	127	9.1	10.7	9.6	9.1	...	20.0	9.0	0	15.2	7.9	5.1	10.8	8.9
Tennessee, Western	135	5.1	0	0	7.1	...	0	4.5	...	8.6	3.9	2.0	3.2	4.8
Texas, Eastern	96	6.7	0	7.2	3.7	...	20.0	5.5	...	0	5.1	8.7	4.4	7.8
Texas, Northern	431	13.0%	2.6%	11.8%	10.0%	0	11.0%	11.2%	0	7.2%	13.1%	11.5%	13.4%	8.9%
Texas, Southern	887	13.8	13.1	13.5	19.6	0	14.3	12.1	12.5	16.8	13.9	11.0	17.7	11.6
Texas, Western	717	10.5	2.5	8.8	14.7	0	8.9	10.7	33.3	9.6	7.9	11.0	12.0	7.7
Utah	70	9.8	0	5.1	33.3	20.0	12.5	8.1	...	15.4	7.7	6.5	11.1	5.9
Vermont	30	11.5	0	11.1	0	0	0	10.7	...	0	25.0	0	18.2	5.3
Virgin Islands	37	8.8%	0	0	10.0%	...	33.3%	3.2 %	...	7.1%	8.3%	9.1%	9.1%	8.0%
Virginia, Eastern	344	14.0	5.4	9.4	16.9	0	0	13.8	25.0	16.3	10.8	12.8	14.9	11.7
Virginia, Western	75	21.1	0	17.0	27.3	...	...	20.0	100.0	23.8	18.2	15.0	26.2	12.1
Washington, Eastern	86	9.5	0	8.9	25.0	0	4.8	13.6	0	5.7	20.8	4.3	17.4	6.3
Washington, Western	150	8.1	0	7.9	6.5	0	20.0	5.9	...	15.4	9.8	2.7	9.9	4.3
West Virginia, Northern	62	23.2%	50.0%	12.1%	41.4%	...	0	26.2%	0	38.5%	26.9%	18.2%	28.6%	22.2%
West Virginia, Southern	120	11.0	18.2	9.1	18.8	...	...	11.8	50.0	21.6	7.8	3.3	12.7	10.5
Wisconsin, Eastern	105	12.6	5.6	6.5	21.6	0	0	12.4	...	20.0	11.1	7.7	6.3	15.8
Wisconsin, Western	58	0	20.0	1.8	0	...	0	1.8	...	9.1	0	0	2.8	0
Wyoming	38	12.5	0	13.3	0	0	...	10.5	0	0	21.4	6.3	9.5	11.8

...No cases of this type occurred in the data.

^a Supervision terminated with reincarceration or removal to inactive status after arrest for a "major" or "minor" offense.^b Data describe supervision terms which terminated in 1992 because of a violation, because the term expired, or for administrative reasons.

See text table 5.4.

Table D-5.8 Parole or supervised release terminating with a new crime or technical violation, by offender characteristics, 1992

District	Number of terminations of parole or supervised release ^b	Percent terminating supervision with a new crime or technical violation ^a													
		Sex		Race			Ethnicity		Age					Drug abuse	
							Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	16-18	19-20	21-30	31-40	Over 40	Known drug history	No known abuse
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other									
All districts	16,233	35.3%	25.9%	27.3%	50.5%	34.7%	30.7%	35.2%	100.0%	58.1%	42.3%	37.2%	26.7%	49.0%	23.2%
Alabama, Middle	61	32.1%	37.5%	20.8%	40.5%	...	...	32.8%	...	...	52.9%	32.0%	15.8%	38.5%	28.6%
Alabama, Northern	152	34.8	35.7	27.4	47.4	...	...	34.9	...	...	48.6	32.7	28.8	52.1	19.8
Alabama, Southern	120	37.5	56.3	43.8	35.7	...	8.3	43.5	...	...	62.5	32.6	31.1	56.5	29.7
Alaska	40	29.7	0	32.0	18.2	25.0	33.3	26.5	...	0	25.0	30.0	30.8	53.8	14.8
Arizona	350	41.5	45.0	35.7	61.1	67.3	32.6	47.8	...	83.3	47.2	41.4	35.5	56.3	33.0
Arkansas, Eastern	101	37.0%	33.3%	23.2%	65.6%	...	...	36.6%	...	...	66.7%	41.2%	21.1%	55.1%	19.6%
Arkansas, Western	56	32.1	33.3	19.5	66.7	...	14.3	34.7	...	...	43.5	30.0	16.7	70.8	3.1
California, Central	700	46.1	21.6	38.9	60.4	15.4	35.4	47.8	...	0	52.2	49.8	35.8	63.5	25.8
California, Eastern	210	36.7	7.7	34.2	45.5	0	26.9	36.1	...	...	33.3	36.9	34.1	42.1	27.1
California, Northern	191	39.8	25.0	26.7	62.7	22.2	0	40.1	...	50.0	48.0	39.2	34.1	49.5	25.8
California, Southern	424	33.4%	17.0%	28.8%	62.5%	60.0%	25.9%	37.9%	...	42.9%	27.4%	35.4%	31.5%	43.2%	23.4%
Colorado	154	37.2	22.2	32.3	54.2	66.7	21.4	37.9	...	...	52.9	36.4	28.9	55.2	25.0
Connecticut	99	19.1	60.0	16.7	38.1	...	9.1	22.7	...	...	36.4	20.0	13.5	24.0	18.4
Delaware	55	42.3	33.3	23.1	58.6	...	50.0	41.5	...	100.0	55.0	28.6	38.5	61.5	25.0
District of Columbia	568	64.4	56.5	46.7	64.5	...	50.0	63.7	100.0	50.0	58.8	69.1	58.6	67.5	51.2
Florida, Middle	539	28.5%	33.8%	23.0%	47.7%	33.3%	37.5%	28.7%	...	...	40.7%	37.2%	15.0%	43.5%	21.2%
Florida, Northern	151	32.6	15.4	19.4	52.8	...	50.0	31.1	...	...	53.8	30.8	21.7	46.4	22.1
Florida, Southern	854	21.2	16.9	19.0	29.5	25.0	17.9	22.5	...	100.0	31.3	22.5	15.9	37.6	15.2
Georgia, Middle	57	40.0	50.0	27.0	65.0	...	50.0	40.0	...	...	77.8	45.5	23.1	65.0	27.0
Georgia, Northern	293	38.3	13.5	27.7	46.0	0	25.0	35.3	...	...	43.2	37.3	31.3	44.5	27.9
Georgia, Southern	97	41.0%	35.7%	28.6%	49.1%	...	0	40.6%	...	...	59.1%	51.3%	16.7%	63.2%	25.4%
Guam	6	33.3	...	100.0	0	25.0	...	33.3	...	...	0	50.0	50.0	0	40.0
Hawaii	68	35.0	37.5	31.3	100.0	37.1	0	35.8	...	...	42.9	48.4	17.2	50.0	12.0
Idaho	29	46.4	0	36.4	...	71.4	50.0	44.4	...	...	25.0	61.5	33.3	43.8	46.2
Illinois, Central	75	56.5	16.7	40.4	82.6	...	0	54.8	...	...	79.2	43.3	38.1	64.7	29.2
Illinois, Northern	323	34.6%	27.3%	22.9%	50.8%	0	32.6%	34.3%	...	...	45.5%	42.7%	23.2%	55.9%	25.2%
Illinois, Southern	70	32.3	80.0	31.4	47.4	...	0	36.2	...	100.0	45.5	45.7	13.0	48.4	25.6
Indiana, Northern	125	41.0	12.5	28.4	68.6	0	44.4	38.8	...	100.0	47.1	39.2	35.7	54.0	24.2
Indiana, Southern	77	28.8	9.1	22.2	42.9	...	0	26.7	...	...	35.3	20.7	26.7	20.0	33.3
Iowa, Northern	45	28.6	40.0	28.6	66.7	...	0	31.8	...	...	42.9	26.3	31.6	36.4	26.1
Iowa, Southern	57	27.5%	0	23.1%	40.0%	...	100.0%	21.8%	...	...	33.3%	26.1%	20.0%	40.6%	4.0%
Kansas	105	31.5	23.1	21.3	53.3	...	14.3	31.6	...	...	44.4	33.3	17.9	37.1	20.9
Kentucky, Eastern	122	23.2	50.0	24.5	31.3	...	100.0	24.2	...	...	30.0	21.4	26.0	20.0	28.6
Kentucky, Western	134	41.7	28.6	38.7	47.4	0	0	40.6	...	50.0	37.8	46.5	34.0	62.8	30.0
Louisiana, Eastern	175	42.0	38.9	31.2	54.3	0	50.0	41.6	...	100.0	56.3	47.8	28.8	56.0	31.3
Louisiana, Middle	29	29.6%	0	35.0%	11.1%	...	0	28.6%	...	100.0%	0	38.5%	16.7%	55.6%	15.0%
Louisiana, Western	71	13.8	23.1	8.9	26.9	...	33.3	14.7	...	...	15.4	19.2	12.9	22.2	13.2
Maine	70	30.8	20.0	30.9	0	...	100.0	29.0	...	...	33.3	40.0	16.7	29.4	30.6
Maryland	264	33.6	26.1	17.3	43.4	0	28.6	33.1	...	...	40.4	38.5	21.1	39.6	24.6
Massachusetts	195	17.7	11.1	12.2	56.5	...	28.6	16.6	...	100.0	48.4	17.1	5.7	29.2	11.5
Michigan, Eastern	365	30.5%	31.9%	22.1%	40.8%	0	20.0%	30.8%	...	100.0%	35.9%	33.9%	26.2%	42.6%	21.2%
Michigan, Western	87	31.9	20.0	23.4	47.6	50.0	33.3	29.8	...	100.0	53.3	20.6	27.0	43.2	16.3
Minnesota	180	34.4	34.8	28.8	55.8	0	36.4	34.3	...	100.0	35.1	40.5	21.8	42.7	24.1
Mississippi, Northern	52	29.8	20.0	12.5	42.9	...	...	28.8	...	...	33.3	42.9	20.7	40.0	24.3
Mississippi, Southern	61	28.3	37.5	21.2	40.0	33.3	...	29.5	...	0	42.9	30.8	25.9	42.9	23.9
Missouri, Eastern	242	44.7%	30.4%	28.2%	56.5%	0	0	43.6%	...	100.0%	47.5%	50.5%	33.7%	56.0%	30.2%
Missouri, Western	197	43.1	26.1	32.6	58.5	...	50.0	41.0	...	100.0	57.6	41.6	32.9	57.7	25.0
Montana	71	25.9	7.7	20.4	0	28.6	0	23.2	...	...	25.0	25.0	18.2	24.2	21.1

Table D-5.8 *Continued*

District	Number of terminations of parole or supervised release ^b	Percent terminating supervision with a new crime or technical violation ^a													Drug abuse	
		Sex		Race			Ethnicity		Age					Known drug history	No known abuse	
							Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	16-18	19-20	21-30	31-40	Over 40			
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other										
Nebraska	66	33.9%	0	31.0%	33.3%	0	33.3%	30.0%	...	100.0%	36.4%	18.5%	37.5%	39.3%	23.7%	
Nevada	122	41.9	17.6	35.1	60.0	20.0	18.5	44.2	...	0	36.0	48.0	30.4	49.2	29.0	
New Hampshire	32	10.0	0	9.4	...	...	...	9.4	...	...	0	18.8	0	17.6	0
New Jersey	203	16.5	20.0	10.3	31.3	0	17.9	16.6	...	...	15.4	16.7	17.1	34.9	8.7
New Mexico	210	24.6	26.7	24.9	55.6	14.3	18.6	27.9	...	100.0	19.2	28.6	24.6	44.4	14.5	
New York, Eastern	541	25.1%	14.3%	20.0%	33.3%	6.7%	24.6%	23.8%	...	0	23.1%	25.4%	22.7%	43.4%	18.1%	
New York, Northern	91	10.8	25.0	6.6	50.0	0	12.5	12.0	...	...	19.2	15.2	3.1	17.6	8.8
New York, Southern	348	39.8	27.3	32.4	45.2	28.6	35.7	39.2	...	0	51.6	40.2	28.2	50.9	26.1	
New York, Western	89	34.9	50.0	28.8	48.6	0	25.0	36.5	...	...	46.7	40.5	27.0	42.9	29.8
North Carolina, Eastern	108	46.7	22.2	23.4	57.9	50.0	33.3	42.9	...	100.0	63.3	40.5	25.7	50.9	34.0	
North Carolina, Middle	164	36.7%	17.6%	19.2%	47.7%	33.3%	...	34.8%	...	...	47.4%	35.9%	26.2%	44.0%	23.3%
North Carolina, Western	123	42.6	13.3	28.1	51.9	42.9	0	39.3	...	...	42.9	49.1	26.5	54.7	27.5
North Dakota	52	46.5	0	35.5	...	42.9	66.7	36.7	...	0	65.2	23.1	13.3	46.9	25.0	
Ohio, Northern	128	35.3	58.3	24.7	54.5	...	0	39.7	...	100.0	46.4	36.2	31.4	52.1	29.3	
Ohio, Southern	243	45.7	33.3	28.9	63.6	0	...	44.0	...	50.0	62.9	47.3	27.3	57.6	26.0	
Oklahoma, Eastern	37	23.5%	0	19.4%	33.3%	...	...	21.6%	...	...	0	25.0%	20.8%	31.3%	14.3%
Oklahoma, Northern	63	35.8	50.0	28.6	60.0	0	0	38.7	...	...	50.0	36.8	33.3	42.4	33.3
Oklahoma, Western	134	32.8	20.0	20.8	64.5	28.6	14.3	32.3	...	...	65.5	27.5	16.7	39.7	23.9
Oregon	196	51.4	46.2	45.8	95.8	0	22.2	52.4	...	...	64.9	55.0	40.5	61.5	33.8
Pennsylvania, Eastern	284	33.0	21.4	24.1	44.4	0	50.0	31.5	...	0	73.0	36.1	18.8	46.6	16.8	
Pennsylvania, Middle	82	19.4%	40.0%	17.1%	58.3%	...	0	25.0%	...	...	40.0%	21.9%	17.1%	35.7%	10.3%
Pennsylvania, Western	156	29.3	18.8	18.1	59.0	0	0	28.4	...	...	27.3	33.9	24.1	37.3	20.5
Puerto Rico	190	14.9	6.9	15.1	13.6	...	14.3	15.4	...	0	12.8	14.7	13.7	23.9	11.1	
Rhode Island	36	11.4	0	10.0	16.7	...	28.6	6.9	...	...	15.4	14.3	6.3	22.2	7.4
South Carolina	160	32.9	27.3	20.0	52.4	0	...	32.5	...	100.0	59.3	32.7	22.9	48.1	25.0	
South Dakota	113	41.6%	8.3%	10.0%	0	48.8%	...	38.1%	...	75.0%	48.9%	30.0%	25.0%	29.5%	43.5%	
Tennessee, Eastern	127	44.0	27.3	43.6	35.3	...	...	42.5	...	...	55.6	41.5	37.3	49.0	38.5
Tennessee, Middle	127	31.3	14.3	15.7	50.0	...	20.0	27.9	...	0	32.6	34.2	17.9	62.2	13.3	
Tennessee, Western	135	29.7	11.8	14.0	35.3	...	0	27.6	...	...	40.0	23.5	22.4	38.7	24.0
Texas, Eastern	96	31.5	42.9	21.7	59.3	...	40.0	31.9	...	...	45.5	25.6	34.8	44.4	21.6
Texas, Northern	431	40.0%	18.4%	28.8%	55.8%	20.0%	38.4%	35.8%	...	100.0%	38.6%	36.3%	34.5%	48.6%	23.8%	
Texas, Southern	887	43.1	31.1	42.0	47.8	33.3	44.0	37.2	...	87.5	52.3	42.7	31.0	60.0	32.8	
Texas, Western	717	38.7	27.2	32.0	67.9	0	31.0	46.2	100.0	50.0	32.6	41.7	37.0	60.2	18.7	
Utah	70	29.5	11.1	22.0	50.0	60.0	37.5	25.8	...	...	53.8	26.9	16.1	33.3	20.6
Vermont	30	26.9	0	22.2	0	50.0	100.0	17.9	...	...	25.0	33.3	0	27.3	21.1
Virgin Islands	37	20.6%	0	28.6%	16.7%	...	50.0%	12.9%	...	...	21.4%	16.7%	18.2%	18.2%	20.0%
Virginia, Eastern	344	30.6	27.0	19.4	41.0	0	12.5	31.2	...	50.0	32.6	32.4	24.8	44.2	19.1	
Virginia, Western	75	36.6	0	26.4	54.5	...	...	34.7	...	100.0	47.6	33.3	20.0	42.9	24.2
Washington, Eastern	86	27.4	0	27.8	25.0	0	16.7	36.4	...	0	31.4	37.5	13.0	52.2	17.5	
Washington, Western	150	32.6	40.0	30.7	45.2	20.0	26.7	34.1	...	...	38.5	37.3	28.8	45.7	18.8
West Virginia, Northern	62	41.1%	66.7%	24.2%	65.5%	...	0	44.3%	...	100.0%	53.8%	53.8%	22.7%	54.3%	29.6%	
West Virginia, Southern	120	29.4	36.4	20.5	56.3	...	...	30.3	...	100.0	45.9	29.4	6.7	36.5	22.8
Wisconsin, Eastern	105	36.8	11.1	14.5	67.6	0	12.5	34.0	...	...	45.0	26.7	33.3	45.8	21.1
Wisconsin, Western	58	15.1	40.0	14.5	66.7	...	33.3	16.4	...	...	18.2	18.8	14.3	27.8	0
Wyoming	38	40.6	0	30.0	100.0	33.3	...	34.2	...	0	42.9	35.7	31.3	33.3	35.3	

...No cases of this type occurred in the data.

^a Supervision terminated with reincarceration or removal to inactive status for violation of supervision conditions or charges for new offenses.^b Data describe supervision terms which terminated in 1992 because of a violation, because the term expired, or for administrative reasons.

See text table 5.4.

Glossary

This glossary defines each of the terms used in the tables. The definitions specifically describe the criteria used in establishing table classifications.

Definitions of offense categories describe all offenses included in each category. Statutory sections are cited in parentheses at the end of each definition.

Agriculture violation — violation of the Federal statutes on agriculture and conservation, for example, violations of the Agricultural Acts, Federal Seed Act, Game Conservation Acts, Insecticide Act, and the Packers and Stockyards Act; also violation of laws concerning plant quarantine and the handling of animals pertaining to research (title 7 U.S.C. except sections on food stamps).

Antitrust — violation of Federal anti-trust statutes (15 U.S.C. 1, 2, 3, 8, 13(A)-(F), 20, 24, 70I, and 72).

Arson — willfully or maliciously setting, or attempting to set, fire to any property within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States as defined in 18 U.S.C. 7 (18 U.S.C. 81).

Assault — intentionally inflicting or attempting or threatening to inflict bodily injury to anyone within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States as defined in 18 U.S.C. 7 or to any Government official, foreign official, official guest, internationally protected person, or any officer or employee of the United States designated in section 1114 of title 18; also certain violations of the Fair Housing Law (18 U.S.C. 111, 112(A)-(C), 113(A)-(F), 114, 351(C)-(E), 372, 1501-2, 1751(E), 1991, 2231(A)(B), and 2233; 21 U.S.C. 461(C), 675(A)(B), and 1041(C); 26 U.S.C. 7212(A)(B); 42 U.S.C. 3610(A), 3611(F), and 3631; 46 U.S.C. 701(6); and 49 U.S.C. 1472(k1) and 1475(J)(k1)).

Bail — the sum of money promised as a condition of release, to be paid if a released defendant defaults (18 U.S.C. 3142(c)).

Bribery — offering or promising anything of value with intent to unlawfully influence a public official, bank employee, officer or employee of the U.S. Government, witness, or any common carrier as well as soliciting or accepting such an offer. Soliciting or receiving anything of value in consideration of aiding a person to obtain employment in the U.S. Government. Receiving or soliciting any remuneration, directly or indirectly, in cash or any kind in return for purchasing, ordering, leasing, or recommending to purchase any good, service, facility, or item for which payment may be made through Medical Assistance Programs. Bribing in sporting contests is also illegal (18 U.S.C. 201(A)-(I), 203-5, 207(B)(C), 208-15, and 224; 21 U.S.C. 622; 26 U.S.C. 7214(A); 42 U.S.C. 1396H(B); 46 U.S.C. 239(I); and 49 U.S.C. 10(4), 917(B), and 1472(D)).

Burglary — breaking and entering into another's property with intent to steal within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States, as defined in 18 U.S.C. 7; also including breaking and entering into any official bank, credit union, savings and loan institution, post office, vessel or steamboat assigned to the use of mail service, or personal property of the United States or breaking the seal or lock of any carrier facility containing interstate or foreign shipments of freight or express (18 U.S.C. 2111, 2113(A), and 2115-17).

Collateral bond — an agreement made by a defendant as a condition of his or her pretrial release that requires the defendant to post property valued at the full bail amount as an assurance of his or her intention to appear at trial.

Conspiracy — an agreement by two or more persons to commit or to effect the commission of an unlawful act or to use unlawful means to accomplish an act that is not in itself unlawful; also any overt act in furtherance of the agreement. A person charged with conspiracy is classified under the substantive offense alleged.

Counterfeiting — falsely making, forging, or altering any obligation or security of the United States, foreign obligation or security, coin or bar stamped at any mint in the United States, money order issued by the Postal Service, domestic or foreign stamp, or seal of any department or agency of the United States. Passing, selling, attempting to pass or sell, or bringing into the United States any of the above falsely made articles. Making, selling, or possessing any plates or stones used for printing counterfeit obligations or securities of the United States, foreign obligations or securities, Government transportation requests, or postal stamps (18 U.S.C. 331, 471-74, 476-81, 485-88, 490, 492, 500-502, 506-7, and 509; 21 U.S.C. 458(C4) and 611(B4); 26 U.S.C. 5604(A4) and 7241; and 46 U.S.C. 410).

Declination — the decision by a prosecutor not to file a case.

Deposit bond — an agreement made by a defendant as a condition of his or her release that requires the defendant to post a fraction of the bail before he or she is released.

Detention — the legally authorized confinement of persons after arrest, whether before or during prosecution. Only those persons held 2 or more days are classified as detained in this compendium.

Dismissal — termination of a case before trial or other final judgment (including nolle prosequi and deferred prosecution).

Disposition — the decision made on a case brought before the Federal criminal courts.

Distribution — delivery (other than by administering or dispensing) of a controlled substance (21 U.S.C. 802).

District of Columbia — the jurisdiction of the U.S. district court for the District of Columbia. This compendium includes Federal offenses prosecuted in U.S. district courts and excludes violations of the District of Columbia code and cases prosecuted in the District of Columbia superior court.

Drug offenses — possessing or trafficking in (distributing, importing, and manufacturing) controlled substances. Also furnishing of fraudulent or false information concerning prescriptions as well as any other unspecified drug-related offense. (See specific offenses in this glossary for citations.)

Embezzlement — fraudulently misapplying property by a person to whom such property has been entrusted or into whose hands it has lawfully come where offense is committed by bank officers or employees; officers or employees of the Postal Service; officers of lending, credit, or insurance institutions; any officer or employee of a corporation or association engaged in commerce as a common carrier; court officers of the U.S. courts; or officers or employees of the United States. Embezzling, stealing, or knowingly converting to one's own use or the use of another or without authority selling, conveying, or disposing of any money, property, records, or thing of value to the United States or any department thereof (12 U.S.C. 630; 15 U.S.C. 645(B)(C); 18 U.S.C. 332, 334, 641-57, 660, 664, 665(A)(B), 1025, 1163, 1709-11 and 1721; 22 U.S.C. 1179; 29 U.S.C. 501(C) and 502(B); 38 U.S.C. 3501; and 42 U.S.C. 2703A, 2971F(A)(B), 3220(B), and 3791).

Escape — departing or attempting to depart from the custody of a correctional institution; a judicial, correctional, or law enforcement officer; or a

hospital where one is committed for drug abuse and drug dependency problems. Knowingly advising, aiding, assisting, or procuring the escape or attempted escape of any person from a correctional facility, an officer, or the above-mentioned hospital as well as concealing an escapee. Forcibly rescuing any person in an attempt to prevent execution or forcibly removing or attempting to remove the dead body of an executed offender in order to prevent an autopsy. Aiding or enticing any person belonging to the Armed Forces of a belligerent nation or fraction, who is interned in the United States in accordance with the law of nations, to escape or attempt to escape. Providing or attempting to provide to an inmate in prison a prohibited object or making, possessing, obtaining, or attempting to make or obtain a prohibited object (as defined in section 1791C of title 18). Instigating, assisting, attempting to cause, or causing any mutiny or riot at any Federal penal, detention, or correctional facility or conveying into any of these institutions any dangerous instrumentalities (18 U.S.C. 751, 752(A)(B), 753-57, 1071-74, 1791-92, 3150, and 4082(D); 42 U.S.C. 261(B)(C) and 3425-26; and 50 U.S.C. 822-23).

Failure to appear — willful absence from any court appointment.

Felony — a criminal offense punishable by death or imprisonment for a term exceeding 1 year (18 U.S.C. 1).

Filing — The initiation of a criminal case in U.S. district court by formal submission to the court of a charging document alleging that one or more named persons have committed one or more specified offenses. In this compendium, each defendant in a case is counted separately, and only the most serious alleged offense is considered.

Financial conditions — monetary conditions upon which release of a defendant before trial is contingent. Includes deposit bond, surety bond, and collateral bond (see individual definitions).

Food and drug violations — violations of the Federal Food and Drug Act (21 U.S.C. 16-17, 20-23, 62-63, 104, 111, 115, 117, 120, 122, 124, 126, 134(A)-(E), 141-45, 151-55, 157, 158, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209-12, 331(A)-(G), 331(I2)(I3), 331(J)-(P), 333(A)(B), 458(A1)-(A5), 459, 460(A)-(D), 461(A), 463, 466(A), 610(A)(B)(B2)(C), 611(A)(B3), 620(D), 642, 676(A), 1037, 1041(A), 1175, and 1175F; and 26 U.S.C. 4591, 4594(A)-(C), 4597(A), 4804(A2)(A4)(B), 4805(B), 4814(A1), 4815(A)(B), 4817, 4833(A2)(B)(C), 4834(A), 4841, 4862(B), 7234(A)(C)(D1)(D2A)(D2B)(D3)(D4), 7235(A)-(E), 7236, 7264, 7265(A)(B), and 7266(A1)-(A3)(B)).

Forgery — falsely and with intent to defraud, making, counterfeiting, altering, or possessing with intent to pass off as genuine any U.S. Postal Service money order; postmarking stamp or impression; obligation or security of the United States; foreign obligation, security, or bank note; contractors' bond, bid, or public record; seal of a court or any department or agency of the U.S. Government; the signature of a judge or court officer; ships' papers; documents on entry of vessels; deed; power of attorney; customs matters; bond of distilleries; military or naval discharge certificate; coin or bar; and so forth. Also making, possessing, selling, or printing plates or stones for counterfeiting obligations or securities and receiving, possessing, concealing, selling, or disposing of any falsely made securities, tax stamps, or pledges that have crossed a State or the U.S. boundary after being stolen or unlawfully converted (18 U.S.C. 471-74, 478-79, 482-85, 493-98, 500, 503, 505-8, 1025, 2314-15, and 2318; 19 U.S.C. 1436; 21 U.S.C. 458(B)(C1)(C2), and 611(B1); 26 U.S.C. 5601(A4)(A5); 43 U.S.C. 1191-92; and 49 U.S.C. 1472(B)).

Fraud — unlawfully depriving a person of his or her property or legal rights through intentional misrepresentation of fact or deceit other than forgery or counterfeiting. Includes violations of statutes pertaining to lending and credit institutions, the Postal Service, interstate wire, radio, television, veterans benefits, allotments, bankruptcy, marketing agreements, commodity credit, the Securi-

ties and Exchange Commission, railroad retirement, unemployment, Social Security, false personation, citizenship, passports, conspiracy, and claims and statements, excluding tax fraud. The category excludes fraud involving tax violations that are shown in a separate category under "Public order, other offenses." (See specific offenses in this glossary for citations.)

Fraudulent property offenses — see "Property offenses, fraudulent."

Gambling — transporting, manufacturing, selling, possessing, or using any gambling device in the District of Columbia or any possession of the United States or within Indian country or the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States as defined in section 7 of title 18. Also transporting gambling devices in the jurisdiction of the United States, except under authority of the Federal Trade Commission or any State that has a law providing for their exemption from these provisions, transmitting wagering information in interstate or foreign commerce, interstate transporting of wagering paraphernalia, importing or transporting lottery tickets, or mailing lottery tickets or related matter. An employee of the Postal Service acting as a lottery agent is considered guilty of this offense (15 U.S.C. 1172-76; and 18 U.S.C. 1082(A)(B), 1084, 1301-3, 1953, and 1955).

Guilty plea — a plea in response to formal charges admitting that the defendant committed offenses as charged. This category also includes pleas of *nolo contendere*.

Hispanic — ethnic category based on classification by reporting agency. Hispanic persons may be of any race.

Homicide — see "Murder."

Immigration offenses — offenses involving illegal entrance into the United States, illegally reentering after being deported, willfully failing to deport when so ordered, or willfully remaining beyond days allowed on conditional permit. Falsely representing oneself to be a citizen of the

United States or counterfeiting any visa, permit, or other document to enter the United States as well as violating any of the provisions for travel of citizens or aliens during war or national emergency. Also bringing in or harboring any aliens not duly admitted by an immigration officer (8 U.S.C. 331, 333-34, 338-39, 1185(C), 1252(D)(E), 1282(A)(C), 1286-87, 1321, and 1324-26; and 18 U.S.C. 911 and 1546).

Incarceration — any sentence of confinement, including prison, jail, and other residential placements.

Indeterminate sentence — a prison sentence whose maximum or minimum term is not specifically established at the time of sentencing (18 U.S.C. 4205 B(1)(2)).

Jurisdictional offenses — acts that are Federal crimes because of the place in which they occur, such as on an aircraft, on Federal land or property, and for certain crimes on Indian reservations or at sea, but that cannot be classified in a more specific substantive category.

Kidnaping — unlawfully seizing any person, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States as defined by section 7 of title 18, for ransom or reward, except in the case of a minor by a parent. Also receiving, possessing, or disposing of any money or other property that has been delivered as ransom or reward in connection with a kidnaping as well as conspiring to kidnap. This offense includes kidnaping or attempting to kidnap any Government official, the President of the United States, the President-elect, the Vice President, any foreign official, any official guest, or any internationally protected person (18 U.S.C. 351(B)-(D), 1201-2, and 1751(B)-(C)).

Labor law violations — violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Taft-Hartley Act (labor-management relations), the Byrnes Act (transportation of strikebreakers), laws regarding the 8-hour day on public works, and peonage laws (18 U.S.C. 1231 and 1581-88; 29 U.S.C. 162, 186(A), 206-7,

211(C)(D), 212, 214-15, 216(A), 439(A)-(C), 463(B), 503(C), 504(B), and 1131; and 40 U.S.C. 321-22).

Larceny — taking and carrying away with intent to steal any personal property of another, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States, as defined in 18 U.S.C. 7. Stealing, possessing, converting to one's own use, or illegally selling or disposing of anything of value to the United States or any of its departments or agencies or any property made or being made under contract for the United States or any of its departments or agencies. Stealing anything of value (in excess of \$100) from a bank, the Postal Service, or any interstate or foreign shipments by carrier. Receiving or possessing stolen property or pirate property. Stealing or obtaining by fraud any funds, assets, or property that are the subject of a grant, contract, or other form of assistance, whether received directly or indirectly, from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration or that belong to or are entrusted to the custody of an Indian tribal organization. This offense category excludes the transportation of stolen property (18 U.S.C. 641, 659, 661-62, 1024, 1163, 1660, 1702, 1704, 1707-8, and 2113(B)(C)); 42 U.S.C. 3791; and 49 U.S.C. 1472(K1)).

Liquor violations — violations of Internal Revenue Service laws on liquor as well as violations of liquor laws not cited under these laws, such as smuggling goods into the United States; dispensing or unlawfully possessing intoxicants in Indian country; transporting intoxicating liquors into any State, territory, district, or possession where sale is prohibited; shipping packages containing unmarked and unlabeled intoxicants; failing to declare liquor at customs; shipping liquor by C.O.D.; knowingly delivering a liquor shipment to someone other than to whom it has been consigned; and violating in any way the Federal Alcohol Administration Act (18 U.S.C. 545, 1154-56, and 1262-65; 19 U.S.C. 1461; 26 U.S.C. 5061(B), 5113(A), 5115, 5171(A), 5179(A)-80, 5214(A), 5221(A), 5273(B), 5291(A), 5301(A)-(C), 5601(A1)-(A4)(A6)-

(A14), 5602, 5603(A)(B), 5604(A1)-(A3), (A6)-(A13)(A15)-(A19), 5605-7, 5608(A)(B), 5661(A)(B), 5662, 5671-72, 5674, 5676(1-3)(5), 5681(A)-(C), 5682-83, 5685(A)(B), 5686-87, 5689, and 5691(A); and 27 U.S.C. 203, 205(E)(F), 206(A)(B), 207, and 208(A)(D)).

Mailing or transportation of obscene materials — knowingly using the mail for mailing obscene or crime-inciting matter, as defined in 18 U.S.C. 1461 and 39 U.S.C. 3001(E). Also transporting for sale or distribution, importing, or transporting any obscene matter in interstate or foreign commerce (18 U.S.C. 1461-63, 1465, and 1718).

Major offense — (while on conditional release) — allegation, arrest, or conviction of a crime for which the minimum sentence is incarceration for over 90 days or greater than 1 year on probation. (See *Introduction to Probation Statistical Reporting*, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, 1981.)

Mandatory release — the release of an inmate from prison after confinement for a time period equal to his or her full sentence minus statutory good-time, if any. Federal prisoners released on mandatory release may still be subject to a period of postrelease community supervision.

Matter — a potential case under review by a U.S. attorney on which more than 1 hour is expended.

Matters concluded — matters about which a final decision has been reached by a U.S. attorney. Specifically includes matters filed as cases, matters declined after investigation, matters referred for disposition by U.S. magistrates, and matters otherwise terminated without reaching court.

Migratory birds offenses — taking, killing, or possessing migratory birds, or any part, nest, or egg thereof, in violation of Federal regulations or the transportation laws of the State, territory, or district from which the bird was taken. Misuse or nonuse of a

migratory-bird hunting and conservation stamp. Violation of the regulations of Bear River Refuge and Ouchita National Forest Sanctuary and Refuge (16 U.S.C. 690(D)(G), 693A, 701, 703-6, 707(A)(B), 708-11, and 718(A)(E)(G)).

Minor offense (while on conditional release) — conviction of a crime for which the maximum sentence is incarceration for 90 days or less, probation of 1 year or less, or a fine of \$500 or less. (See *Introduction to Probation Statistical Reporting*, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, 1981.)

Misdemeanor — a criminal offense punishable by a jail term not exceeding 1 year and any offense specifically defined as a misdemeanor by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts for the purposes of data collection. (This category includes offenses previously called minor offenses that were reclassified under the Federal Magistrates Act of 1979.)

Mixed sentence — a sentence requiring the convicted offender to serve more than 6 months of incarceration, followed by a term of probation. Unless otherwise noted, offenders receiving mixed sentences are included in both incarceration and probation categories (see also "Split sentence").

Most serious offense — the offense with the greatest potential penalty.

Motor carrier violations — violations of the Federal statutes listed below concerning the Motor Carrier Act (15 U.S.C. 1986, 1990, and 1990(C); and 49 U.S.C. 1(7)(17)(20), 10(1), 15(11)(12), 41(1), 46, 301-4, 322(A)(D), 917(A)(E)(F), 1021(A)(B)(E)(F), and 1159(A)).

Motor vehicle theft — interstate or foreign transporting, receiving, concealing, storing, bartering, selling, or disposing of any stolen motor vehicle or aircraft (18 U.S.C. 2312 and 2313; and 49 U.S.C. 1472I, 11A, 11B, NA, and NB).

Murder — committing or attempting to commit murder (first or second degree) or voluntary manslaughter within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States (18 U.S.C. 7). Killing or attempting to kill any Government official, the President of the United States, the President-elect, the Vice President, any officers and employees of the United States, any foreign officials, any official guests, or any internationally protected persons. As applied to the owner or charterer of any steamboat or vessel, knowingly and willfully causing or allowing fraud, neglect, misconduct, or violation of any law resulting in loss of life (18 U.S.C. 351(A), 1111-16, 1751A, and 2113(E); 21 U.S.C. 461(C) and 675(C); and 49 U.S.C. 1472(K1)).

National defense violations — violations of the national defense laws on the Selective Service Acts, the Defense Production Act, the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970 (which includes prices, rents, and wages), the Subversive Activities Control Act, alien registration, treason (including espionage, sabotage, sedition, and the Smith Act), curfew and restricted areas, exportation of war materials, trading with an enemy, and use of uniform and any other violations of the Federal statutes concerning national defense (50 U.S.C. 210, 321-29, and 824; 50 A U.S.C. 327, 462, 468, and 2061-66; 8 U.S.C. 1304 (d-e), 1306 (a-d); 18 U.S.C. 792-95, 797-99, 953, 2153 (a-b), 2154 (a-b), 2155 (a-b), 2156 (a-b), 2381, 2384-90; and 42 U.S.C. 2273, 2274 (a-b), 2275-77, 2278 A (b), 2278 A (c)(b), and 2462 (g)).

Negligent manslaughter — causing the death of another, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States as defined in 18 U.S.C. 7, by wanton or reckless disregard for human life. Also negligent manslaughter of any Government official, the President of the United States, the President-elect, the Vice President, any officers and employees of the United States, any foreign officials, any official guests, or any internationally protected persons. This offense category also includes misconduct, negligence, or inattention

to duties by ship officers on a steamboat or vessel resulting in death to any person (18 U.S.C. 351(A), 1112, 1114-16, and 1751(A); and 49 U.S.C. 1472(K1)).

Nolo contendere — defendant's plea in a criminal case indicating that he or she will not contest charges, but not admitting or denying guilt.

Not convicted — acquittal by bench or jury trial, mistrial, and dismissal (including nolle prosequi and deferred prosecution).

Offense — violation of U.S. criminal law. Where more than one offense is charged, the offense with the greatest potential penalty is reported.

Other property offenses — offenses that involve the destruction of property moving in interstate or foreign commerce in the possession of a common or contract carrier. The malicious destruction of Government property, or injury to U.S. postal property such as mailboxes or mailbags. Trespassing on timber and Government lands is also included in this category of offenses (15 U.S.C. 1281; 16 U.S.C. 3, 9A, 45A, 45C-E, 114, 121-24, 146, 152, 163, 171, 403H-4, 413, 430H, 430Q, 430V, 460K-3, 460N-3, 460N-5, 460N-7, 471, 476-78, 478A, 479, 481-82, 551, and 604-6; 18 U.S.C. 1164, 1361-64, 1705-6, 1851-63, 2071(A)(B), and 2072; 24 U.S.C. 286; 40 U.S.C. 53, 101, 193(E)(O)(P)-(R), and 318(C); and 43 U.S.C. 316K).

Other public order offenses — violations of laws pertaining to abortion; bigamy; disorderly conduct on the U.S. Capitol grounds; civil disorder; hunting, trapping, or fishing on Indian lands or military areas and zones; and obscene or harassing telephone calls (18 U.S.C. 231, 1165, 1384-85, and 2101; 40 U.S.C. 193(B)-(D)(F)(G)(O)(P); and 47 U.S.C. 223). Included in "public order, non-regulatory offenses" (q.v.).

Other regulatory offenses — violations of civil rights, election laws, the Communication Act (including wire tapping and wire interception), contempt, laws regarding congressional contempt, custom laws (except narcotics and liquor), importation of inju-

rious animals and birds, interstate commerce (the Connally Act, Hot Oil Act, transportation or importation of prison-made goods, and the Railroad and Transportation Act), maritime and shipping laws, laws regarding stowaways, the Federal Boat Safety Act of 1971, the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, U.S. postal laws (excluding injury to postal property), intimidation of witness laws, aircraft regulations, explosives (except in vessels), the Gold Acts, train wrecking, and any other regulatory offenses not listed above. (For citations refer to the United States Title and Code Criminal Offense Citations, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, September 1982.)

Other sex offenses — transporting, coercing, or enticing any women to go from one place to another in interstate or foreign commerce, in the District of Columbia, or in any territory or possession of the United States with the intent and purpose to engage in prostitution, debauchery, or any other immoral purpose. Importing, maintaining, or harboring any women for purposes of prostitution or debauchery or for any other immoral purpose. These offenses may be either violent or nonviolent (8 U.S.C. 1328 and 18 U.S.C. 2421-24).

Parole — period of supervision after release from custody before the expiration of sentence.

Perjury — knowingly or willfully giving false evidence or swearing to false statements under oath or by any means procuring or instigating any person to commit perjury. Making any false material declarations under oath in any proceeding before or ancillary to any court or grand jury of the United States. This offense also includes any officers and employees of the Government listed under 13 U.S.C. 21-25 who willfully or knowingly furnish or cause to be furnished any false information or statement (8 U.S.C. 1357(B), 13 U.S.C. 213, 18 U.S.C. 1621-23, and 22 U.S.C. 1203).

Personal recognizance — pretrial release condition in which the defen-

dant promises to appear at trial and no financial conditions are required to be met.

Petty offense — criminal offense punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months or a fine not more than \$500 or both (18 U.S.C. 1(3)).

Possession — acquiring a controlled substance by misrepresentation or fraud, attempting or conspiring to possess, or simple possession of a controlled substance in schedules I-V (as defined by 21 U.S.C. 812). Also possession of a controlled substance in schedule I or II or a narcotic drug in schedule III or IV on board a vessel of the United States or vessels within custom waters of the United States or by any citizen of the United States on board a vessel. Possessing any punch, die, plate, stone, or any other thing designed to reproduce the label upon any drug or container is an offense under this category. Distributing a small amount of marijuana for no remuneration is treated as simple possession and, therefore, is included in this offense category (21 U.S.C. 843(A3)(A5), 844(A), 846, 955, and 962-63).

Pretrial diversion — an agreement to defer (and possibly drop) prosecution conditioned on the defendant's good behavior and/or participation in programs during a stated period.

Pretrial release — the release of a defendant from custody, for all or part of the time before or during prosecution. The defendant may be released either on personal recognizance or unsecured bond or on financial conditions. The category includes defendants released within 2 days after arrest and defendants who were initially detained but subsequently released after raising bail or having release conditions changed at a subsequent hearing.

Property offenses, fraudulent — property offenses involving the elements of deceit or intentional misrepresentation. Specifically includes embezzlement, fraud (excluding tax fraud), forgery, and counterfeiting.

Property offenses, non-fraudulent

— violent offenses against property: burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, transportation of stolen property, and other property offenses (destruction of property and trespassing). These offenses are termed “non-fraudulent” only for the purpose of distinguishing them from the category “property offenses, fraudulent,” above.

Public order, non-regulatory offenses

— offenses concerning weapons; immigration; tax law violations (tax fraud); bribery; perjury; national defense; escape; racketeering and extortion; gambling; liquor; mailing or transporting of obscene materials; traffic; migratory birds; conspiracy, aiding and abetting, and jurisdictional offenses; and “other public order offenses” (q.v.). These offenses are termed “non-regulatory” only for the purpose of distinguishing them from the category “public order, regulatory offenses,” below.

Public order, regulatory offenses

— violations of regulatory laws and regulations in agriculture, antitrust, labor law, food and drug, motor carrier, and other regulatory offenses that are not specifically listed in the category “public order, non-regulatory offenses” above.

Q.v. — refer to the appropriate entry in this glossary for a definition of terms marked “(q.v.).”

Racketeering and extortion — using interstate or foreign commerce or any facility in interstate or foreign commerce to aid racketeering enterprises such as arson, bribery, gambling, liquor, narcotics, prostitution, and extortionate credit transactions. For officers or employees of the United States, or anyone representing himself or herself as such, obtaining property or money from another, with his or her consent induced by actual or threatened force, violence, blackmail, or unlawful interference with employment or business. Transmitting by interstate commerce or through the mail any threat to injure the property, the person, or the reputation of the addressee or of another or to kid-

nap any person with intent to extort (18 U.S.C. 872-74, 875(A-D), 876-77, 892-94, 1951-52, 1954, 1962(A-D), and 1963; 19 U.S.C. 60; 27 U.S.C. 205(C); and 42 U.S.C. 2703(B)).

Rape — rape, assault with intent to commit rape, and carnal knowledge of a female under 16 who is not one's wife, within the territorial and special maritime jurisdictions of the United States as defined in 18 U.S.C. 7 (18 U.S.C. 113(A), and 2031-32; and 49 U.S.C. 1472(K1)).

Remove — transfer from Federal court (usually to a State court).

Robbery — taking anything of value from the person or presence of another by force or by intimidation, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States (18 U.S.C. 7). Also robbery of bank property, U.S. postal property, or personal property of the United States. Also assaulting or putting the life of any person in jeopardy by the use of a dangerous weapon while committing or attempting to commit such robbery (18 U.S.C. 113(B), 1661, 1991, 2111-12, 2113(A)(D)(E), and 2114; and 49 U.S.C. 1472(K1)).

Sentence — sanction imposed on a convicted offender. For sentences to incarceration, the maximum time the offender may be held in custody is reported. (See also “Split sentence,” “Mixed sentence,” “Indeterminate sentence,” and “Youth sentence.”)

Special maritime and territorial jurisdiction — areas of Federal jurisdiction outside the jurisdiction of any State, including (1) the high seas, Great Lakes, and connecting waterways; (2) Federal lands; and (3) U.S.-owned aircraft in flight over the high seas (18 U.S.C. 7).

Split sentence — a sentence requiring the convicted person to serve a period of confinement of 6 months or less, followed by a period of probation. Unless otherwise noted, convicted offenders receiving split sentences are included in both the incarceration and probation categories (see “Mixed sentence”).

Stale — too old to support successful prosecution.

Surety bond — an agreement by the defendant as a condition of his or her release that requires a third party (usually a bail bondsman) to promise to pay the full bail amount in the event that the defendant fails to appear.

Suspect — a person who is under investigation or interrogation as a likely perpetrator of a specific criminal offense.

Tax law violations — tax fraud offenses such as income tax fraud; evading or defeating tax; willful failure to file; fraudulently withholding on exemption certificate or failing to supply information; counterfeiting any stamps with intent to defraud the collection or payment of tax; willful failure to collect or pay tax; putting fraudulent or false statements on tax returns; failure to obey summons to produce any papers concerning taxes; preparers of returns disclosing or using any information for any purpose other than to assist in preparing returns; failing to furnish receipts for employees of tax withheld; failing to furnish information relating to certain trusts, annuity, and bond purchase plans; and not obtaining a license for a business that makes a profit from foreign items. Also included in this offense category are violations of excise and wagering tax laws and any other laws listed below from the Internal Revenue Service title (26 U.S.C. 3402, 4411-12, 4918(E)(H), 4919(B2), 5751(A1)(A2), 5752(A)-(D), 5762(A1)-(A11)(B), 6047(A)-(C), 6051, 6056, 6331, 6420(E2), 6421(F2), 6424(D2), 6427(E2), 6674, 7001, 7121-22, 7201-5, 7206(1)-(4)(5A)(5B), 7207, 7208(1), 7210, 7213(A1)-(A3)(B)-(D), 7215(A), 7216, 7231-32, 7322(2), 7261-62, 7272(A), 7512, 7513(B), 7602-3, and 7604(B); and 50A U.S.C. 243(A)).

Technical violation — failure to comply with any of the conditions of pretrial release, probation, or parole, excluding alleged new criminal activity. May result in revocation of release status. Examples of conditions that may be imposed and then vio-

lated include remaining within a specified jurisdiction, or appearing at specified intervals for drug tests.

Termination — [Pretrial services] execution of sentence, acquittal, dismissal, diversion, or fugitive status. [U.S. district court] conviction, acquittal, or dismissal.

Threats against the President — knowingly and willfully depositing in the mail, at any post office, or by any letter carrier a letter, paper, writing, print, missive, or document containing any threat to take the life of or to inflict bodily harm upon the President, Vice President, or any other officer in order of succession to the Presidency. Knowingly and willfully making such threats in any way to the above-named people (18 U.S.C. 871).

Traffic offenses — driving while intoxicated or any moving or parking violations on Federal lands (40 U.S.C. 212 B).

Trafficking — importing any controlled substance in schedule I, II, III, IV, or V (as defined by 21 U.S.C. 812). Manufacturing, distributing, selling, or possessing with intent to manufacture, distribute, or sell a controlled substance or a counterfeit substance. Exporting any controlled substance in schedules I-V. Manufacturing or distributing a controlled substance in schedule I or II for purposes of unlawful importation. Making or distributing any punch, die, plate, stone, or any other thing designed to reproduce the label upon any drug or container or removing or obliterating the label or symbol of any drug or container. Obtaining a prescription of a controlled substance in schedule III or IV without a written or oral prescription. Distributing for reasons other than medical a controlled substance in schedule V. Illegally crossing the border if the individual is addicted to or using drugs or has been convicted of any violation of narcotics or marijuana laws (18 U.S.C. 1407; and 21 U.S.C. 825(A)-(D), 829(B)(C), 841(A)(B1A)(B2)-(B4), 842(A4)-(A8), 843(A1)(A2)(A5)(B), 845(A)(B), 846, 952(A)(B), 953(A)(C)(E), 954-55, 957, 959, 960(A1)(B2), 961(2), and 962-63).

Transportation of stolen property — transporting, selling, or receiving stolen goods, stolen securities, stolen moneys, stolen cattle, fraudulent State tax stamps, or articles used in counterfeiting if the above articles or goods involve or constitute interstate or foreign commerce (18 U.S.C. 2314-17).

Trial conviction — conviction by judge or jury after trial.

True bill — an indictment.

United States — the territory occupied by the 50 states, the District of Columbia (q.v.), Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

U.S. attorneys — all United States attorneys. Prosecutorial data in this compendium come from the Docket and Reporting System of the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys.

Unsecured bond — an agreement by the defendant as a condition of his or her release in which the defendant agrees to pay full bond amount in the event of nonappearance at trial, but is not required to post security as a condition to release.

Violation (of pretrial release, probation, or parole) — allegation of a new crime or a technical violation (q.v.) while on pretrial release, probation, or parole.

Violent offenses — threatening, attempting, or actually using physical force against a person. Includes murder, negligent manslaughter, assault, robbery, rape, other sex offenses (some of which may be nonviolent), kidnaping, and threats against the President. (See specific offenses for citations.)

Weapons violations — violations of any of the provisions of sections 922 and 923 of title 18 concerning the manufacturing, importing, possessing, receiving, and licensing of firearms and ammunition. Manufacturing, selling, possessing, or transporting (within any territory or possession of the United States, within Indian coun-

try, or within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States) (18 U.S.C. 7) any switchblade knife. Engaging in importing, manufacturing, or dealing in firearms if not registered with the secretary in the Internal Revenue Service District in which the business is conducted or not having paid a special occupational tax. Carrying on the U.S. Capitol grounds or within U.S. Capitol buildings any firearm, dangerous weapon, explosive, or incendiary device (2 U.S.C. 167(D); 15 U.S.C. 1242-43; 18 U.S.C. 922(A)-(M), 923, and 924(A)-(C); 18A U.S.C. 1202(A1)-(A5),(B1)(B5); 26 U.S.C. 5801-2, 5811-12, 5821-22, 5841-44, 5851, 5861(A)-(L), and 5871; 40 U.S.C. 193F(A); and 49 U.S.C. 1472(L1)(L2)).

Youth sentence — a sentence of confinement under the Youth Corrections Act (18 U.S.C. 5010(B)(C)).